...ay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15TH, 1829. [NUMBER 2,041.

...O.N.

...cept to me
...y proclaim
...s of Oyer
...delivery
... Court of
... Court House
...day, on Friday
...f July Instant,
... forenoon, for the
...Murders, and other
... Trespasses and other
...meanors had, done, or
... the Town and Island of
...he limits thereof and the fac-
...minate thereto; and also to
...ar and determine, in like manner,
...easons. Murders, Felonies, Forge-
...s, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misde-meanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppres-sions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependant upon the said Government of Bom-bay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Roberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, per-petrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all per-sons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Tenth day of June in the Ninth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

HENRY WILLIS,
SHERIFF.

હો ર્મ • નં મુ *

(શ્રી • મુંબ્રબઈમાં) શ્રી • મુંબ્રબઇનાં • શ રીફને • હીર્મ્રંમ • થા ર્મીય • તેથી • કું • શરીપ્ર • ખ ખર • હીર્મ્રાંથી • જહેર • કરવામ્રંમે • શ્રી • મુંબ્રબઇ ની • જુડીક્રિટરની • શ્રુ પરીત્ર • કોરટ • આગાલ • શે શન • ખેશરો • જે • ઈકાણે • કોરટ • ભરેય • તેજ મેહેરમો • શ્રી • મુંબ્રબઈનાં • કોટ • મ્રબે • શ્રુકર યારને • દીને • તારીખ ૨૪ મી • ચાલતા • જુલા ઈ • મ્રહીનાનીકિ • કલાક ૧૧ નાં • પેહેલે • પી હોરનાં • શેશંન • ભરાશે *

મને • તેજ • જગો • ઉપર • તેજ • વેલાકિ • આડતીરલટી • શેશંન • ટિલેજે • દરીમાવરહી • ખાતાંનાં • જે માવની • શજા • ખેશશે • શાશારૂક • કેકાઇ • માણશની • ટંગટી • મથવા • ખુન • મથવા • વારૂમાણશોની • ચોરી • મથવા • દરી માનાં • ચોરીમા • ચોરો • મથવા • નરકટ • મથ વા • કરેક • બીજા • નકશીરની • દાવો • હોકિ • તેહ મેમાવ • છોડે *

મને • કું • શરીપ્ર • ખણર • હીર્મ્રાંથી • મા ...જેકોઇ • માણશની • ટંટો • ઈમા • ચોરી ...ખુન • ઇમા • નરકટ • ઇમા • કરકિ • કંઈ • બ...ન્મકશોરનો • દાવો • હોકિ • તે • માણશ • પીનાંનો • મુદ્દો • ખરો • કરવાશારૂ • જેદારા ડી • ઉપર • આપેલાછે • તે • દારાડી • તથા • ઉપર આપેલા • દિમાણે • તાર્મ્રાં • તેહેનાં • ગુવાહી • આ ધાર • શાહેદી • આપે • મને • પોતે • હાજર • થાકિ • મને • માણશો • કોરટનાં • હોદ્દેમ • વગર • કોર ટનાંથી • જાકિ • નકી — તારીખ • ૮ મી • જુલા ઈ • તથા • ગંજરેજનાં • પાદશારૂ • ચોથાનું • વર શ • દશમું *

હેનરી • વીલીશ

શરીપ્ર •

FOR SALE

at the Gazette Office.

The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Parts of Maryat's

CODE OF SIGNALS,

For the Merchant's Service.

LITHOGRAPHED on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9876.

IN A VERY NEAT BINDING,

PRICE RUPEES TEN.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Monday the 20th day of July instant at 2 o'Clock in the afternoon, the SHERIFF OF BOMBAY will put up to Sale by public outcry on the Premises, the undermentioned pro-perty by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against KAZEE GOOLAM HOOSSAM MAHRY.

VIZ.

No. 23. A large Dwelling House co-vered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated without the Town Walls, at Mahomed Syed Mucrees Street, near Mandvey.—

No. 25. A large Family Dwelling House, Ditto Ditto Ditto.

" 26. " Bungalow upper Room-ed, Ditto Ditto Ditto.

" 27. " Warehouse, Ditto Ditto,

" 29. " Dwelling House with Sta-ble underneath, Ditto Ditto.

" 15. " Warehouse, Ditto Ditto.

" 154. " Ditto Cotton Screw House Ditto Ditto.

" 11. " Ditto, in Shamjee Hajeenas Street, Ditto Ditto.

Conditions of Sale may be known on application at the Sheriff's Office.

F. LEGGETT,
DEPUTY SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
6th July, 1829.

જહેર • ખ બર *

શરીપ્રનુ • વેચાંણ *

ખબર • હીર્મ્રાંથી • આપીયછે *

શોમવારે • તારીખ • ૨૦ મી • ચાલતા • જુલાઇ • મ્રહીનાનીકિ • પાછલા • પીકોરનાં • ક લાક ૨ નાં • શ્રી • મુંબ્રબઇનો • શરીપ્ર • જહેર લીલાંઉ • કરીને • ઇંગ્લંકહેલી • મીલકતનો • જંદ્રાં છે • તે • તાર્મ્રાંજ • વેચશે * ક્રાજ • ગીલાંમ્ર • હુશન ગ્રાહારી • ઉપર • કોરટની • ડીક્રી • થઇછે • તેખા બદ • વેચશે *

કિ • રેહવાનુ • ઘેહેર • નંબર • ૨૩ નુ • નલીયાંનુ • ઢાંકેલુ • જેકંઈ • કિ • તે • લગાનુ • હોકિ • તે • શાથે • શ્રી • બાહારકોટ • મ્રહ્મદ • શઇદ • મુકરીનાં • મોહોલામાં • માંડવી • આગાલછે *

કિ • મોહોડુ • કબીલદારને • રેહવાનુ • ઘે હેર • નંબર • ૨૫ નુ • નલીયાંનુ • ઢાંકેલુ • જેકંઈ • કિ • તે • લગાનુ • હોકિ • તે • શાથે • શ્રી • બાહારકોટ • મ્રહ્મદ • શઇદ • મુકરીનાં • મોહોલામાં • માંડવી • આગાલછે *

માલનો • બંગલો • કિ • નંબર • ૨૬ નો • નલીયાંનો • ઢાંકેલો • જેકંઈ • કિ • લગાનુ • હોકિ • તે • શાથે • શ્રી • બાહેરકોટ • મ્રહ્મદ • શઇદ • મુકરીનાં • મોહોલામાં • માંડવી • આગાલછે *

વખાર • કિ • નંબર • ૨૭ નો • નલીયાં નો • ઢાંકેલો • જેકંઈ • કિ • લગાનુ • હોકિ • તે • શાથે • શ્રી • બાહેરકોટ • મ્રહ્મદ • શઇદ • મુકરીનાં • મોહોલામાં • માંડવી • આગાલછે *

રેહવાનુ • ઘેહેર • કિ • અંદરનાં • નખેલા • ઓમ્રાં • નંબર • ૨૦ નુ • નલીયાંનુ • ઢાંકેલુ • જેકં ઈ • કિ • લગાનુ • હોકિ • તે • શાથે • શ્રી • બાહારકોટ • મ્રહ્મદ • શઇદ • મુકરીનાં • મોહોલામાં • માંડ વી • આગાલછે *

વખાર • કિ • નંબર • ૧૫ નો • નલીયાં નો • ઢાંકેલો • જેકંઈ • કિ • લગાનુ • હોકિ • તે • શાથે • શ્રી • બાહારકોટ • મ્રહ્મદ • શઇદ • મુકરીનાં • મોહોલામાં • માંડવી • આગાલછે *

કિ • વખાર • કુઓનાં • ઇશકરનુ • ઘેહેર • નં બર • ૧૫૪ નુ • નલીયાંનુ • ઢાંકેલુ • જેકંઈ • કિ લગાનુ • હોકિ • તે • શાથે • શ્રી • બાહારકોટ • મ્રહ્મદ • શ ઇદ • મુકરીનાં • મોહોલામાં • માંડવી • આગા લછે *

કિ • વખાર • નંબર • ૧૧ નો • નલીયાંનો ઢાંકેલો • જેકંઈ • કિ • લગાનુ • હોકિ • તે • ઓમ્રાં • શ્રી • બાહારકોટ • શામજી • હાજનાં • મોહોલામાં • માંડવી • આગાલછે *

વેચાંણની • ખોલી • કિ • ખરીદદારે • શોક ડે • દકા • ૧૦ • તાખરતોખ • અનામત • પગાર કરવા • તથા • શામાન • વેચાંણનાં • હીનથી • હીન ૧૦ • નો • અગાઉ • નાણાં • પગાર • કરીને • ઉ ચકી • લઈજવો — નહીંતો • અનામત • દકા • ૧૦ મુકેલા • હશે તે • શરકાર • દાખલ • થાશે • ત થા • કિ • માલ • ખરીદદારને • હવાલે • તથા જોખ મે • પાછો • વેચશે *

(શહી) જ — શીમ્રપરશંન
શ્રી • મુંબઇની મરીન • ઇશટોર • કીપર
મરીન • ઇશટોર • કીપરની • આજ્ઞીશ
તારીખ • ૧૦ મી • જુલાઇ • ૧૮૨૯
મરીન • ખોરડનાં • કુર્મ્રંમથી
કિ — હાઉટંન
શકરતારી

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, a few copies of the Trial of

CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,
H. C. MARINE,
PRICE RUPEES 5.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Li thographed copies of the

REVISED TARIFF,

And tables of the value of Currency, re-ceivable in payment of the Bombay Cus-toms.

Bombay, Gazette Office, 15th July, 1829.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY

AT THE

SLOPE GATE

On SATURDAY the 18th Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

Sundry Old Marine Stores.

BOATS, Water Tanks, &c. returned from the H. Co's. Ships of War; &c. and also to be resold a few Lots of uncleared Stores of the former sale; and also the Ferry Boat at Colaba where she is now lying. Further particulars; and a List of the Stores may be seen at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per Cent is to be im-mediately paid down by the purchaser and the Articles to be cleared away and paid for on or before the tenth day after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

G. SIMPSON,
Marine Storekeeper.

BOMBAY,
MARINE STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.
10th July 1829.

જાહેર • ખબર *

શનીશરવારે • તારીખ • ૧૮ મી • ચાલ તા • મ્રહીનાનીકિ • કલાક • ૧૧ નાં • શલુપ • ગેટ જાદરવાજા • આગલ • પરચુરણ • મરીનનો જુ નો • શામાંજ • તથા • ખોટી • તથા • પાણીની • ટાં કીસો • તથા • કિ • વગરે • નાંમદાર • શરકારના • લડાજનાં • વાંકાણી • તથા • કિ • વગરે • ઉપરથી પાછો • ઉતરેમીછે • તે • જહેર • લીલાંઉ • કરીને • વેચશે • તથા • કિની • શાથે • થોડાકિ • લાટો • આગા લા • વેચાંણમોનાં • ખાકી • રહેલાછે • તે • પુરીથી વેચશે • તથા • કિની • શાથે • કોલાખાની • કિ • તરછ નિ • જંછે • તાંહાજ • વેચશે * — કિની • શરવે • યોકશ વીગત • વાર • તથા • શામાંનની • ટીપ • મરીન • છ શટોરકીપરની • આજ્ઞીશમાંથી • જોઈમાગાં • આવશે *

વેચાંણની • ખોલી • કિ • ખરીદદારે • શોક ડે • દકા • ૧૦ • તાખરતોખ • અનામત • પગાર કરવા • તથા • શામાંન • વેચાંણનાં • હીનથી • હીન ૧૦ • નો • અગાઉ • નાણાં • પગાર • કરીને • ઉ ચકી • લઈજવો — નહીંતો • અનામત • દકા • ૧૦ મુકેલા • હશે તે • શરકાર • દાખલ • થાશે • ત થા • કિ • માલ • ખરીદદારને • હવાલે • તથા જોખ મે • પાછો • વેચશે *

(શહી) જ — શીમ્રપરશંન
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મરીન • ઇશટોર • કીપરની • આજ્ઞીશ
તારીખ • ૧૦ મી • જુલાઇ • ૧૮૨૯
મરીન • ખોરડનાં • કુર્મ્રંમથી
કિ — હાઉટંન
શકરતારી

BOMBAY Amateur Theatre.

THE MANAGERS have the plea-sure to announce that the THEA-TRE will re-open for the Season on Fri-day the 24th Instant with

MONCRIEF'S LAUGHABLE FARCE,

OF THE

SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM

OR

A GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF,

TO CONCLUDE WITH

SHERIDAN'S POPULAR DRAMATIC PIECE OF

THE CRITIC

OR

A Tragedy Rehearsed.

Tickets and places to be had at the Box OFFICE on Thursday the 23d Inst. and Friday the 24th from 10 till 4.

Doors to be opened at 6 and the per-formance to commence at 7 Precisely.

It is particularly requested that no mo-ney be offered at the Doors.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-Morrow the 16th Instant.

SETS of Blue and White Queen's Ware, Glass Ware, Cutlery, large and small Blankets, spare Sadlery, Champaign, Household Furniture &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A Grey Saddle HORSE the property of a Gentleman reducing his Stud.

Meadows Street, 15th July, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

A ROOMY and highly finished Landau, with a set of brass moun-ted Harness, built by Stewart and Co. of Calcutta for the late Resident of Nag-pore, and has been but little used.

PRICE Rs. 2700.

Meadows Street, 15th July, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISION.

A HANDSOME Europe Stanhope and Harness with a Strong servi-ceable HORSE aged 6 years Price Ru-pees.....1,100.

ALSO.

A Double Barrel Detonating Gun by Smith, Price.....Rs. 300

A Dl. Do. with flint locks by Jo. seph Manton.....Rs. 300

Bombay, 15th July, 1829.

FOR SALE

AT

Messrs, Roger de Faria and Co's

GODOWNS.

A FEW Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quar-ter Pipes of Lisbon Wine, lately imported, as also Port Wine in bottles.

Bombay, 15th July, 1829.

TO LET.

A HOUSE pleasantly Situated on Co-laba, Containing three Verandas, three Bed Rooms and Dining Hall, Pan-try and Servants Room; with various out Buildings lately Repaired.

RENT 65 RUPEES PER MONTH.

For particulars apply to Capt. SCOTT, Colaba.

Bombay, 15th July, 1829.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday the 15th Inst.
FRITH
Bomanjee &Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT THEIR ROOMS
The Household Property, and Furniture,
Of A Gentleman left the Presidency.

CONSISTING of Cots, Chairs, Couches, Dining Tables, elegant large French Prints, Book Shelves, Book Cases, Glass and Queen's Ware, Dish Covers, Argand Lamps, a Palanquin and Sundry other Articles,

At the same time they will sell a few Chests of Green Tea, Soda water, Gum Benjamin, Glass Ware, and fresh imported Europe GARDEN SEEDS, &c.&c.

Nesbit Lane, 15th July, 1829.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE just received for Sale on Commission, two very neat light CHARIOTS, Europe built and recently imported, calculated for a single Horse, or a pair. Price each 1450 Rs.

ALSO.

A small and very light new English BAROUCHETTE calculated, for a pair of Galloway's, or one small Horse it has patent axletrees and is upon the whole a very desirable Carriage.

PRICE 1500 Rs.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AT THE GODOWNS OF
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's.

TWO Pipes of superior London particular Madeira Wine, at per Pipe 600 Rs.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A SET of Side and Corner Dishes of Rich Town made PLATED WARE, with Silver Edges and mountings consisting of four oblong and Four Square Curry and Vegetable Dishes with Heaters, Price Rs. 1200, the same are well worthy the attention of any Mess, requiring such articles, as they are of the latest Fashion and nearly new.

Also a variety of Argand, Hanging and Wall Lamps, Dessert Services &c. &c.

Bengal Cheroots
FROM VAN ZANDYK,
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE just received a few Thousand of the above which they can recommend @ 16 Rupees per Thousand, or in Boxes of 250 each, 4 Rs.

Superior Port Wine
IMPORTED BY SHIP LADY FEVERSHAM.

A FEW six dozen Chests of the above Wine (surplus stores) will be put up for Sale this day Wednesday at noon by FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. in lots of two dozens each. The same is recommended and samples may be had at the Rooms of the auctioneers at 1¼ Rs. per bottle—Cash.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR

A CAPITAL two day CHRONOMETER, by EDWARDS. Rate and particulars may be known on application to FRITH BOMANJEE & CO.

THE following celebrated Wines, of Age and quality, superior to what is generally met with, may be had at the Godowns of FRITH BOMANJEE and CO.

Hockheimer....@ 45 Rs. Per Dozen
Rudesheimer....@ 45 " " "

LOST;

A SMALL white SPANIEL DOG with yellow or red Spots, has *very long Ears* and *Hair* and answers to the name of FIDO.—Whoever will bring him to Lieut. Colonel VALIANT of His Majesty's 40th Regt. at the Town Barracks will be handsomely rewarded.—Any person detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs.

Bombay, 6th July, 1829.

FOR SALE.

A SETT of Sir Walter Scott's Prose and Poetical Works Complete in 7 Vols. 8vo. B'ds.
Lord Byron's Complete Works I Vols. 8.vo..... B'ds
Moore's Do. Do. 1 V. 8vo.
With Portraits of each author. } Price Rs. 250.

TERMS CASH.

Apply to the PRINTER of the Bombay Gazette.

Bombay, 15th July, 1829.

SECOND BOMBAY TONTINE.

THE Second Quarterly Subscriptions to the above became due on the 1st instant. Applications for Shares continue to be received by Messrs. W. NICOL AND CO., Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th July, 1829.

TO BE SOLD.

A SECOND Sized BILLIARD TABLE, with nearly a new Cloth with Balls and Cues.

PRICE 600 BOMBAY RUPEES.

Every information can be received from CAPTAIN WILSON, M. B. at Sattara who at present has charge of the Table.

Bombay, 15th July, 1829.

ON SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Adam, Skinner & Co.

SHERRY Wine in Butts at.....Rs. 760 per Butt.
Ditto in Hhds.....400 per Hhd.
Do. in 3 Doz. and 6 Doz. Chests..... 20 per Doz.
Port Wine in 6 Doz. Chests 18 ditto.
Claret in 3 & 6 Doz. Chests 25 to 30 do.
Brandy old Cognac in Casks of 120 Gallon @ 2½ per gallons.

Bombay, 15th July, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829	5	"
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.	7	"
Articles of War	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2	"
Respondentia Bonds each	1	"
Policies of Insurance do	1	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett	"	2
Interest Bonds....do	"	2
Bills of Lading....do	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each	"	2

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

For Freight or Passage
TO THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
AND
LONDON,
THE FIRST CLASS SHIP
LADY FEVERSHAM,
OF 550 TONS,
STEPHENSON ELLERBY,
COMMANDER.

TO SAIL 1st August, this Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For further particulars apply to Captain ELLERBY at Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDER'S Office.

Bombay, 15th July, 1829.

For Freight to China
THE TEAK SHIP
FERGUSSON,
OF 554 TONS PER REGISTER,
CAPT. J. S. GROVES.

HAS a great part of her Cargo engaged, and will sail for China on the 12th August.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1829.

For Freight or Pa
TO MADRAS AND BEN
THE SHIP
EXMOUTH,
OF 723 TONS
CAPTAIN R. GRAHAM.

WILL sail for the above Ports, bout 12th August.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 15th July, 1829.

For Freight and Passengers to London.
THE FINE TEAK SHIP
HERO OF MALOWN,
OF 500 TONS.
J. L. STUDD (OF THE H. C. S,)
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London early in September.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES & CO, at whose Office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 15th July, 1829.

For Passage to London,
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
CHILDE HAROLD,
OF 600 TONS.
W. W, WEST R. N.
COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched in all September. This Ship has superior accommodation for passengers. Plans of her Cabins may be seen on application at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay 15th July, 1829.

BOMBAY.
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign Thos. Spens, 27th Regt, N. I, Lt. & Adjt. James Carr, N. Invd, Bu.

SHIPPING REPORT.
BOMBAY.
ARRIVALS.

JULY 12th—Ship Cumberland, (Free Trader), Anthony Steel, Master from Port Jackson, New South Wales 10th May.

Do —Ship Annadale, (Free Trader), Wm, Fergusson, Master from London, 12th March.

13th,—Barque Fifeshire, (Free Trader), W, J, Crawley, Master from Singapore 18th May.

14th.—Ship Curler, D. Ryland, Master from Liverpool, the 31st January and Rio de Janeiro the 26th April.

Left the Turners at Liverpool for Bombay and the Clarenda at Rio de Janeiro,

On the 5th June, spoke the French Ship Marian for Bourbon in Latitude 36-24 Longitude 32.

Passengers per Annadale.—Thos, R, Richmond, Merchant,

Per Fifeshire.—Mrs, Crawley,

Passengers per Curler.—Messrs, Hynder and Kennedy,

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Lady Feversham for Cape and London; Rifleman for London; H. C. General Kyd for China; Bannerman for China; Sir Charles Malcolm for China; Caledonia for China; Bombay Castle for China; Ferguson for China; Cumbrian for China; Samdany for Malay Coast; and Shaul Hamed for Malay Coast.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. SHIPS— General Kyd and Atlas.

FREE TRADERS—Rifleman, Lady Feversham, Royal George, Hutton, Fergusson, Cumbrian, Exmouth, Anandale, Cumberland. Fifeshire, and Janet.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Carron, Glenelg, Caledonia, Samdany, Sir Charles Malcolm, Shaul Hamed, Bombay Castle, Asia Felix, Discovery and Helen.

FRENCH.—La Cecilia, and Deligence.

ARAB—Monsory.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Palinurus, Coote, Elphinstone, Tigris, and Thetis.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.
BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 28th June, the Lady of William Carstairs, Esquire, Medical Storekeeper, P. D. of a Son.

ORIGINAL.
COTTON TRADE.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,

As you occasionally give a place in your paper to communications on subjects of public utility, I beg to draw the attention of yourself, and your numerous readers to the state of the Cotton Trade, which has been materially benefited, as regards India, by an enactment of last Session of Parliament. (1828.)

By the LXXVI Chapter, of Act the IX, Geo. IV, the duty on Cotton imported into the United Kingdom, the growth of the British Colonies, is reduced from six per Cent, *ad va-*

[illegible] This [illegible] East [illegible] £333. 6 [illegible] ported in [illegible] duced dut[illegible]

Consider[illegible] extent of ou[illegible] pibility of [illegible] Cotton requi[illegible] it becomes[illegible] to the Gov[illegible] couragement to [illegible] It is now a fact, as[illegible] house returns, that [illegible] Cotton used by the [illegible] imported from the U[illegible] —and of the remaining [illegible] of it comes from Egypt, and[illegible]

The Inferiority of Cotton[illegible] dia, is entirely owing to its w[illegible] culture, and bad management i[illegible] process:—indeed Cotton the gr[illegible] side of India, is often so badly manage[illegible] cleaning process,—that Surat Cotton of a[illegible] ple not inferior to the American ordinary quality will hardly sell at four pence per pound, when the latter will sell briskly for six pence, in the London, or Liverpool Markets,—the difference, in price, is owing to a better mode the Americans have of cleaning their cotton.—

The judicious application of skill and Capital, would soon enable the Indian cotton, to compete with the American, in the British market.—In America the wages of labor is high. In India the rate is always comparatively low; and it becomes a measure of state policy, that the British Nation should not depend on its Rivals for the raw material of one of the most extensive branches of its' manufactures.

Every one conversant in the Wool trade, is acquainted with the great efforts which have been made within the last thirty years, to improve the quality of English Wool;—and the like efforts, on the part of the Governments of this country, would within a few years, greatly improve the growth and quality of India Cotton. Change of *seed* from an Upland to a Lowland district, and *vice versa* will have a visible effect on improving its staple; and the introduction of foreign qualities of Cotton *seed,* suited to the Indian climate, might with much advantage be brought into practice.—The cleaning Machines used, with so much advantage in the Southern states of America, might easily be introduced into India; and Cotton, of a staple equal to American Cotton, might be raised in India, and prepared for the market with as much attention to cleanliness. The difference in the duty alone, between Cotton the growth of the British Colonies, and foreign Cotton, when imported into England, will pay the whole freightage from Bombay to London; should tonnage not exceed £ 3 Sterling; of which there is now little hope.—

From these circumstances Mr. Editor, I have thought the subject of the Cotton trade, of sufficient importance, to bring it to public notice, thro' the medium of your paper. Hereafter I may again tresspass on your Columns.—

I am &c.

N.

Moffusil, 11th July 1829.

Exchange &c.

On London, ...at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal,.....at 30 days sight, 107½. pe
Madras, ...at 30 days sight, p

BAZAR VARNE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106 do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 103 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 212½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton, £ 2 | 10
China..... Per Candy, Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.
BOMBAY.
WEDNESDAY, 15TH JULY, 1829.

The arrival of the ANNANDALE has put us in possession of our regular files from the date of the last departure from England to the 13th March, the papers we have seen really communicate nothing of the slightest importance.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

…t potato gardens could be obtained. I would …mend the imposition of a smart tax upon those …id not reside on their estates during six months …e year, & with the money so obtained I would …ivate the barren lands of that great & fertile country …ughter]. This, Sir, is my remedy for the distresses …Ireland ; and by the adoption of that remedy I have …o doubt you will shortly make Ireland as happy as Momus, & as quiet as a mill pond [laughter] I call upon the Members of this House and of the country to resist all further innovations of the principles of the Constitution. It is by an adherence to these principles that this great country has been brought to the *minimum* of glory which it has at present attained [loud laughter]. Sir, if you once allow any further inroads of Popery, you will be unable to resist its further progess. I would say of that religion —

"Give it connivance, it will seek toleration ;
Toleration obtain'd, it will seek an equation ;
Ascendancy gain'd, it will never stop short
Till our Protestant Church to subversion is brought"

[Cries of hear, hear ! and laughter.] Is there, I ask, any honest Protestant prepared to surrender that Constitution ; Is there in this House any Protestant who is prepared to give it up ? Does any man mean to give it up [loud laughter] ? Sir, his Majesty 's Ministers may be actuated by honest intentions in the course they are pursuing, but I must caution them against allowing our glorious Protestant Constitution to be torn up by the roots. I may be wrong in my opinions I hope and trust that I am : but I do fear to see this question carried, and I do hope and trust that Providence may yet ordain it otherwise [cries of " Question, question ! "]. Sir, I beg pardon of the House I stand here in my place to express my own opinions and those of my constituents, in presenting their Petitions, and upon this subject I could speak for a month of Sundays [laughter]. My speech is as long as my arm, and I have a right to deliver it ; but if it is against the pleasure of the House, I have done [cries of " Go on, go on "]. Sir, as other opportunities of expressing my opinions on this subject will present themselves, I shall for the present content myself with moving that the Petitions be brought up."

Our Madras and Bengal contemporaries are now in full possession of the Intelligence received in Bombay, by the arrival of the H. C. Ship DUKE OF SUSSEX from London ; the Catholic Question of course demands and receives its due share of attention, but the subject on which our Contemporaries seem to dwell with the greatest pleasure to themselves, and also (we have no doubt) to the thinking part of their respective Communities, is, the announced appointment of Mr. DEWAR to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay, we say *announced* merely, as nothing official has yet appeared. In the BENGAL HURKARU of the 24th June, a most amusing and instructive Letter will be found, signed CHOONEE, to this letter we beg to refer our Readers, for a most complete elucidation of the manner in which the present Ministry intend to form our Indian Courts of Justice. In reference to this letter the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru makes the following remark.

"The little curious details, to which our friend CHOONEE refers, were communicated, we understand, express by a high authority at Bombay and of such moment did they appear, that of the important news brought by the *Duke of Sussex* not one word was mentioned in the dispatch."

We regret exceedingly that in consequence of a Letter we had the honor of receiving from Government in the month of October last, we are not at liberty to lay the amusing communication of CHONEE before the Public We take this opportunity also of stating, that on this account alone, have we abstained from republishing the many able and voluminous articles that have appeared from time to time in the Indian Journals on matters relating to our Supreme Court; we reget this the more, as we are aware, that the Paper which can boast the ablest conductor in all India vizt. *The Hurkaru*, is not much read in Bombay, and was some time ago exclued from the Bombay Literary Society and the *John Bull* substitued, in the former paper articles have appeared on this delicate question, every way worthy of the high reputation that Journal enjoys for its liberality, and the unflinching line of conduct it has marked-out for itself.

To make our readers perfectly aware of the dreadful responsibility we should have incurred, had we acted as our wishes prompted us, we deem it advisable to lay before them the abovementioned letter.

No. 1201.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1828.

SIR,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to inform you that Government will deem any remark on your own part or from any other public papers, or the insertion of any letter under a real or anonymous signature that contains remarks of any kind on the conduct or proceeding of His Majesty's Judges or the Supreme Court at Bombay, as an infringement of the conditions on which your paper is allowed to be published, and punish it accordingly.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant.
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

Our friends are of course aware of the nature of the punishment alluded to; now as we have no ambition of being sent home via China as a Charter Party Passenger, we refrain from all remarks that might be thought obnoxious, and patiently await until the Government may think fit to withdraw the above letter, or define more distinctly the limits of our Editorial Rights.

The following is part of an article from the *Oriental Herald* for February, entitled

INDIAN JUDGES.

RECENT DEATH OF SIR CHARLES CHAMBERS AND SIR EDWARD WEST.

"In the mean time, we return to the more painful portion of the intelligence of the death of the two judges, Sir Charles Chambers and Sir Edwards West.

Of the character of the former, we do not remember that we have had reason ever to speak but with respect ; and we feel the loss of even such a man, as one of great importance to India. But, of Sir Edward West, we have had occasion, in almost every Number of our Publication, to express ourselves in terms of the highest praise and admiration. No Indian Judge, of whose public character and conduct we know any thing, appears to us to have united, in himself, so completely the clear perception of what *was* his duty, as it regarded the extension of legal protection to the Natives of India, and the firmness necessary to enable him to *perform* that duty, in spite of all the bland allurements of patronage, the intrigues of secret enemies, or the open threats of power. He had all the tenderness of feeling necessary to sympathise with the oppressed and suffering classes of our fellow-subjects in India, and all the strength of nerve to qualify him to stand up openly before the whole world as their protector. In every transaction in which we have ever watched his proceedings, (and we have done so with the jealousy with which we habitually regard the acts of all men holding elevated stations in trust for the public good,) we have seen him the friend of the oppressed—the supporter of the weak—the inflexible administrator of justice, without regard to colour, caste, or condition,—in short, the RIGHTEOUS JUDGE,—than which a more dignified office cannot appertain to humanity ; and no man deserves more honour and veneration than he who discharges its duties with integrity.

Sir Edward West was that man ; and, if ever monuments were appropriate tributes from the living to the dead, one of splendid simplicity, conformable to his own pure and unsullied character, ought to be raised on the spot where he breathed his last,—where, indeed, his life was sacrificed to the arduous duties of his elevated profession ; as such monument is already, we are persuaded, raised in almost every Native bosom in India."

The Virtues of the two lamented Judges above named, fully warrant the public expression of such sentiments as the foregoing, and we derive the greatest satisfaction from laying them before this community, as every member of it we are convinced coincides with the writer of the article in the estimation he has formed of their respective characters.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the announcement in this day's paper of the opening of our Theatre for the Season. Were we to say any thing in favor of one of the Farces selected. and the capability of the Gentlemen into whose hands the principal parts have fallen ; we might perhaps be accused of having studied the *Tragedy Rehearsed* ourselves too minutely ; we shall therefore leave Mr. Puff to speak for himself, assured as we are that he stands in no need of aid from us. As to the *Spectre Bridegroom*, we know (even if badly acted) it will prove highly amusing. All therefore that remains for us, is to reiterate the hope expressed in our last, that the community will not fail to give their support on this occasion, and that the fullness of the House will be an earnest of the support the Amatuers may expect to receive during the rest of the Season.

From the Mercury.

A particularly unlucky misprint occurred in Saturday's Courier. In the third column of the fourth page by the substitution of the word " any " for " very " the disinterested liberality of Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy so frequently exercised is converted into an event of rare occurrence, and where encomium was intended a silly sneer is apparent. These blunders are extremely mortifying but notwithstanding the greatest care Editors occasionally find it impossible to avoid them. Were they peculiar to the Indian press we should endeavour to take refuge behind the supposed ignorance and carelessness of Native Compositors, but when we find the *Examiner* (London paper) rectifying three important typographical errors in one number, *we* can easily afford to bear all the odium resulting from the occasional lapses of our less efficient establishment. On the subject of its own blunders the Examiner has the following remarks.

" Such blunders will happen in the best-regulated *prints* ; whether through the fault of the mystic characters of the writer, or the greater haste than good speed of the printers, or the inadvertence of the *reader*, we must not take upon us to decide. It is curious, and illustrative of the perversity of things, that the error always falls on a delicate passage ; it never fails to hit a point in the eye. An eye was literally once hit with the most dangerous effect. In the Bible of Ecchillensis, the *o* heading a line, and the word *oculo*, in the passage of reproof for seeing the mote in a brother's eye, &c. fell out of the form, and the text stood, placing the mote in *culo* of the brother. A folio was instantly written on the blasphemous and filthy corruption of the holy text, and the Editor had almost composed another folio in defence before he discovered the ground for attack in this accidental flaw.

A few years ago, we remember an unlucky but laughable misprint, which must have been almost as mortifying to the parties as the *o* to Ecchillensis. The *Courier* announced with the regret becoming a loyal subject on such an occasion, that his Majesty had had a fit of the goat. An *a* had wickedly usurped the place of the *u* and converted malady into naughtiness".

Up to the 11th March, the latest date of intelligence in our possession, until the arrival of the ANNANDALE on Sunday last, Mr. PEEL continued triumphantly to rest the justification of his late conduct, on the necessity of setting at rest the mighty question which now not only agitates our country ; but which rivets the attention of all Europe and America, and successfully taunted his opponents with their inability to devise any other, than the measures he proposed for so doing.

If we ever doubted that extraordinary times produced *extraordinary* characters, our scepticism would most assuredly vanish before the circumstances of the times in which we live. No longer let arms yield to the Gown or laurels to the tongue. Let Mr. PEEL now no longer boast of superior wisdom in determining to adopt a course which has lost him the confidence of his party, cost him the separation from friends and relatives forced him on that most painful of all tasks to a political man, the support of a measure he had so long, and so strenuously, nearly single handed, opposed, rendered to him doubly painful by having to propose that measure himself, and covered him with the calumnies of inventive spite, and disappointed bigotry. " Lo ! a second Daniel has come to judgement." A gallant member of the commons, whose maiden speech we did ourselves the honor to transplant into our pages, not long ago, has discovered a plan for the settlement of all difficulties, and by which we might have got rid of the question at once and for ever without such sacrifices; but we will not delay our readers by further preface from an introduction to Col. WILSON, and allowing him to speak for himself, leave them to decide on which they shall most *admire*, the *simplicity* of the plan propounded, the *extraordinary* conception of it's author, or the *suitableness* of the language to the matter. Thus says the gallant, and *wonderfully* gifted Orator.

" If I had been called upon by his Majesty's Government, to advise the most effectual remedy for the distresses of Ireland, I should have recommended in the first instance that the Colony of Sierra Leone be made a present to the Pope [a laugh]. I repeat, Sir, that I would advise that course of proceeding to his Majesty's Government [laughter]. I would then send to that Colony the whole of the refractory and mischief-making Catholic Clergy of Ireland [continued laughter], and after this I would send out all the turbulent and discontented Irish. This, Sir, I look upon as the wisest course for his Majesty's Government—it is my remedy for the distresses of Ireland [laughter]. But I would not stop here ; I would pass an Act, compelling all the Irish landowners to reside upon their estates for six months in the year, and attend to the cultivation of their lands. And then I would take care that every well-disposed Irish family should have a snug potato garden in fee simple [a laugh]. Sir, I repeat that I would recommend this : for what, I ask, could be better for an honest-Irish family than a good potato garden ? If his Majesty's Ministers will only adopt this course, they will confer lasting benefits on that great and noble country. There is plenty of barren land to be had in Ireland [hear ! and a laugh], from which,

---

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

JULY 1st, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....1 *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 29 *Premium.*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .1 *Do.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..1 *Dis.*

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August ; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2½ *Pre*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 25th,—Brig La Solide, Capt. Guezenec, from Pondicherry 24th June.

— Do. —Ship Espina, Captain C. D. Echevarrie, from Cape of Good Hope the 8th May.

— 28th, —H. C. Ship Hastings, Captain G. Laughton, from Penang 25th May, and Acheen 12th June.

— 29th,—H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain J. T. Bingham, from a Cruize.

— 30th, —H. M. C. M. Corvette La Zelée, G. Pontier, from Calcutta 26th May, and Coringa 25th June.

July 1st—Brig Cecilia, D. Cardoza, from Calcutta 12th June.

— Do. —Ship Windsor, T. Heaviside, from London 8th March.

Passengers by the Cecilia.—Ensign Laurie, H. M. 26th Regt ; and Mr. Batta, Country Service.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 25th,—Brig Christiana, Captain W. Hall, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore, and Batavia.

— 28th, —Brig La Solide, Captain Guezenec, for Coringa.

— 30th, —H. M. Schooner Cochin, J. T. Bingham, on a Cruize.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Hastings, Captain G. Laughton.
H. C. Ship Thames, Capt. J. K. Forbes.
H. C. Ship Repulse, Capt. H. Gribble.
H. C. Ship Windsor, Captain T. Heaviside.
Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Captain T Brown.
Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Thomas.
Ship Elizabeth, Captain J. W. Phillips.
Ship La Belle Alliance, Captain T Francis.
Ship Hercules, Captain D. Wilson.
Corvette La Zelé, Captain G. Poutier.
Ship La Gironde, Captain J. Ducrox.
Ship Gabrielle, Captain C. Dumar.
Ship Pensylvanie, Captain R. Clochan.
Ship Espina, Captain C. D. Echevarria.
Ship Hydrose, Nacodah Shaik Nalubba.
Brig Chatham, Captain J. Durward.
Brig Louisa, Captain J. Serjeant.
Brig Cecelia, Captain D. Cardoza.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Bellary, on the 24th June, the Lady of Alexander William Lawrence, Esq. Lieut. and Quarter, Master, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry of a Son.

At Palmanair, on the 18th instant, the Lady of T. A. Oakes, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Quilon, on the 12th instant, the Lady of D. Strettell Esq. of the 20th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Ghooty, on the morning of the 22d Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant James Fitzgerald, Qr. Mr. Intr. and Paymr. 42d Regt. N. I. of a Daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

At Hyderabad, on the 20th of June, by the Rev. F. Darrah, Captain George Keir, Comg, the 3d Regt. Nizam's Cavalry, to Margaret, eldest Daughter of Campbell Mackintosh, Esq. of Dalmigavie North Britain.

At Saint Thomas's Mount, on the 30th of June, Major Baunton, to Mrs. Wallace.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 26th June, Garrison Serjeant Major John Ramsbottom, leaving behind him a disconsolate Widow, two Children and a large circle of friends, to bemoan his loss.

MADRAS GAZETTE.—JUNE 29.

Nothing it would appear is sufficient to damp the energies of the English, or to restrain them in their speculative enterprizes.—Disappointment acts but as a stimulus to increased exertions, and in proportion as new difficulties arise are new resources sought, to counteract the one and surmount the other.—The " Thames Tunnel "—for the completion of which, so large a sum has been expended beyond what was originally intended, and which, it was reported, was to be abandoned, is again to be attempted ; and with a view to guard against further interruption, a loan is to be sought from Government :—the sum required to complete the undertaking is estimated at 250,000 £ , and the receipts which it is stated it will yield annualy is estimated at 22,000 £.—A deputation waited upon his Grace of Wellington in Feb. to obtain his sanction to an application to parliament for a loan ; but his Grace declined holding out any encouragement, until such documents should be laid before him, as would enable him to form some opinion as to its practicability, and the benefits likely to result from so large an investure of capital.

The Captain of an American Ship, the *James Cropper*, who pledged himself to land a party of Portuguese refugees at Terceira, we find effected his purpose, notwithstanding Capt. *Fitzclarence* of the Pallas boarded him and was very minute in his enquiries, as to destination, port last from, Cargo &c. &c.—The American was so complete

ly at home,—so perfectly unembarrassed in his replies, and so willing to communicate, that, Capt. Fitzclarence was thrown completely off his guard, and not suspecting what really was the case, suffered him to pass without further examination of the Vessel, and the wily American landed the men almost immediately under the eye of Captain Fitzclarence himself.—The News says, that "some persons imagine that Captain F. willingly allowed himself to be deceived, and that orders having arrived from home recalling his squadron, he considered himself released from all the responsibility of the refugees landing from that moment."—Supposing such to have been the case, upon what plea did he visit the American, and under what orders catechise her Captain in the way he did? A few days subsequent to this manœuvre, the English squadron put to sea and the Portuguese Ships disappeared. A large quantity of arms and ammunition from England had reached the refugees in safety, and put them into high spirits.

MADRAS GAZETTE.—July 1.

We noticed in a late paper that about 20 Vessels were missing of those, which left Port Louis and Ports adjacent during the hurricane of 10th and 11th February last.—The following extract from a private letter but too fully confirms the apprehensions previously entertained for their safety, and we fear the Crews shared the fate of their several Vessels, as no account whatever is given of any, but the Crew of the *Woodford*.

"*List of Shipping lost in the Hurricane of the 10th and 11th February off the Mauritius and Bourbon.*

French Govt. Schoner *Turquoise* 8 guns—60 men.

French ship *Messager de Bourbon* of Nantes

do. do. *Apollon*.....of do.

" " *Aimable Creole*.....of do.

" " *Louise*.....of Bordeaux

do. Brig *Lhebain*.....of Nantes

" " *Louis*.....of Bourbon

" " *Evelina*.....of do.

Bssch, *Cosmopolete*.....of do.

" do, *Elize*.....of do.

Six Coasting Schooners of 40 and 50 Tons Burthen.

English Ship *Helen* of London has not been heard of. She sailed from Port Louis on the 9th bound to Madagascar.

Schooner *Valentine* 89 Tons } from Mada-
do. *Virginia* 82 Tons } gascar

bound to the Mauritius missing and given over.

The English Ship *Woodford* of London foundered the 12th February after the Hurricane near Bourbon—crew saved.

The Ships *Sarah* and *John Taylor* were dismasted but arrived at the Cape."

We mentioned in our last the return of the *Pallas*, Captain Fitzclarence to Portsmouth from cruising off the island of Terceira, and we regret to find that Captain F. met with a serious accident at Terceira.—It appears that being short in water a boat's crew was dispatched on shore for the purpose of filling a few Casks; to prevent their landing and obtaining what was wanted, a guard was called out, which attacked the boat's crew, and on Captain F. going off to protect his men he received several wounds and narrowly escaped with his life; being wounded in the head, back, and breast.—Whether this outrage was committed by the refugees of a part of the troops previously on the island, is immaterial; it ought to deter the English from taking part with either side, and we hope it may have this effect.—A Midshipman of the *Shannon* who had landed with some official communication to the English Consul, had been grossly insulted and ill-treated, about the same time—neither the duty he was upon, or the person sent to, were sufficient to protect him from violence and outrage.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		June 25, 1829.		SELL.
Prem.			Prem.	
25	8	Remittable	24	8 Prem.
Dis. 2	8	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2	0 Dis.
Dis. 0	8	New ditto ditto	0	12 Dis.
5700	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5500	0 Dis.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	7	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 20.—The English Bark Sir John Rae Reid, Andrew Haig, from London the 16th October, Ceylon—and Madras 11th June.

28. Ship Aurora, Samuel Owen, from Bombay 24th May and Madras 14th June.

24. Ship John, B. Freeman, from Portsmouth 19th January, and Masulipatam 16th ditto.

— Ship Royal Admiral, Wilson, date and place not mentioned.

Passengers per Sir John Rae Reid, from London.—Assistant Surgeon Hall, H. M. 3d Foot, and Mr. R. J. Munroe, H. C. Service.

Extract from the Report of the Ship Aurora.

Saw the Ship John, sailed from Madras in company but was to call at Masulipatam for Sir Wm. Rumbold, while taking our Pilot on board, saw her with her Ensign half mast, supposed some Officer or Passenger, was dead.

Passengers.—Mrs. Pittar; A. Pittar, Esq.; Mr. Buist, Cornet.

Per John from London.—Mrs. Dealtry; Rev. Mr. Dealtry, L. L. B. Chaplain; Mr. and Mrs. Richards; Mr. Newbolt.

From Madras.—Mons. Neil and Mr. Grey.

From Masulipatam.—Sir William Rumbold, Bart

DEPARTURES.

June 18.—Brig Walworth Castle, G. Sinclair, for Bourbon.

— Bark Saw Byramgore, (from Cooley-Bazar, H. W. Beyts, for Bourbon.

21. American Ship Georgian, John Land, for Philadelphia.

23. Ship Dryade, A. Killock, for Mauritius; *From Bazar in a day or two.*

— Bark Agnes, J. Thomas, for Singapore and China.

24. Brig Eudora, R. Crawford, for Isle of France.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta on the 21st June, the Lady of Captain E. Oakes of a Daughter.

At Entally, on the 17th June, Mrs. Jessop, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 11th June, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon C. Finch, M. D. 13th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 20th June, Mrs. Ambrose Mathews, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Sunday evening, the 21st June, Mrs. Hooper, of twins, girls.

At No, 6, London Buildings, Calcutta, on the 23d June, Mrs, R. Scott Thompson, of a Daughter, still-born.

At Dr, Marshman's Serampore, on the 13th June, the Lady of John Marshman, Esq, of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 20th June, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Lightfoot, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 18th June, at the Cathedral by the Reverend William Bales Mr. Charles William Meade, to Miss Marcelena Baptist.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 20th June, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Henderson, J D Doe, Esq. to Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Captain R. Allan.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 23d June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Mr. William Pitt Wood, to Miss Caroline Lydia Swaine.

DEATHS.

At Dacca, on the 6th June, in the 63th year of his age, Colonel William Bedell, commanding the Dacca Provincial Battalion, deeply regretted.

At Allahabad, on the night of the 5th June, of a Malignant Fever, Captain Thomas Hepworth, 61st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

At Monghier, on the 11th June, Christana Grace, the infant Daughter of Mr. Conductor W. Clark, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department.

At Dum-Dum, on the evening of Sunday 21st June, Eleanor Harriet Erskine, Daughter of William Montgomerie, Esq, aged 12 months and 19 days.

At Chuprah, on the 27th May, Juliana Clementina, the infant Daughter of Captain Thomas Brady, aged 4 months and 17 days.

At Bottorah, near Junapore, on Friday, the 12th June, at the Residence of William Matthews, Esq., Dr, J, J, Forbes, Civil Surgeon of that Station aged 38 years.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 19th June, 1829.

Mr. G. Gough, Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, at Chittagong.

Mr. J. C. Dick, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong.

Mr. E. A. Reade, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Goruckpore.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 20th June, 1829.

Mr. R. C. Halkett, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Purneah,

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Poorie, 9th June, 1829.

N. 366. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Regimental Order by the Officer Commanding the 38th Regiment, dated 27th May, appointing Committee of Pay-mastership, in consequence of the death of Pay-master Grant of that Corps, in compliance with the War Office Regulations is confirmed.

With reference to the Orders of the 9th May, announcing the Establishment fixed on the 25th December last, for His Majesty's Regiments serving in the Territorial Possessions of the East India Company, and a notification having since been received, that an exception thereto has been made regarding the 13th (being a Light Infantry) Regiment, the Establishment of that Corps is fixed as follows, and not as laid down in the General Orders before alluded to:

Nine companies in India.

1 Colonel.	1 Pay Master Serjeant
2 Lieutenant Colonels.	1 Armourer Serjeant
2 Majors.	1 School Master Serjeant.
9 Captains.	
18 Lieutenants.	9 Colour Serjeants.
9 Ensigns.	27 Serjeants.
1 Pay-Master.	36 Corporals.
1 Adjutant.	2 Drum Major.
1 Quarter Master.	12 Drummer and Fifers
1 Surgeon.	700 Privates.
2 Assistant Surgeons.	—
1 Sergeant Major.	337 Total.
1 Qarter Master Serjeant.	

Depot Company at Home.

1 Captain.	4 Corporals.
2 Lieutenants.	1 Drummer.
1 Ensign.	—
4 Serjeants.	13

The Leave of Absence granted by Major-General Pine, in Division Orders of the 3d Instant, to Lieutenant Deakins, 16th Regiment, to proceed to England, on Medical Certificate is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers having served [illegible] Years and upwards, as Subalterns, previous to their promotion to the Rank of Captain, the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to grant to them Commissions of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the dates specified against their respective names, viz,

16th Regiment of Foot—Captain R. Brown, 19th May, 1823.

16th Regiment of Foot—Captain J. M. Dalzell, 1st September, 1824.

26th Regiment of Foot—Captain Hugh McLatchie, 18th June, 1821.

All Officers of His Majesty's Service, under the Rank of Field Officer, arriving from England, either with or without Troops, and Medical Officers, will proceed immediately to the Depôt of King's Troops at Chinsurah, on the strength of which they will be borne, until they shall be ordered to join their respective Corps.

The Brigade Major King's Troops will communicate this Order to all Officers who call on him to report themselves, and will notify the day of their arrival to the Officer Commanding the Depôt, in order that their Pay may be drawn by the Pay-master at Chinsurah accordingly, and to whom their last Pay Certificates from England are to be delivered.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

11th Light Dragoons—Cornet Franks, Six Months from the 15th Instant, with permission to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

44th Foot—Lieutenant Boyse, in extension from the 19th February last to the 30th August.

Head Quarters, Poorie, 9th June 1829.

No. 367 GENERAL ORDERS.

In reference to General Orders of the 5th instant, His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to promote the undermentioned Officers of His Majesty's Forces, serving on the Madras Establishment, to be Colonels in India. The Commissions dated 5th June 1829.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Edward Miles, Kt. 89th Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Albert Vigoureux, C. B. 45th Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B. 41st Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Armstrong, C. B, 26th Foot,

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell, 49th Foot,

Lieutenant Colonel Colquhoun Grant, C, B, 54th Foot,

Lieutenant Colonel Shapland Boyse, C, B, 13th Dragoons.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Oglander, 26th Foot,

Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] Henry Sewell, 49th Foot,

Lieutenant Colonel Robert B, Fearon, C, B, 6th Foot,

The Appointments published in General Orders of the 18th April last, of Ensign O, G, Perrott to the 26th, and Ensign R, H, Strong to the 30th Foot, to be antedated, and bear date 23d January 1829,

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief will leave Poorie about the 20th instant, on his return to Calcutta, and expects to arrive there about the 1st July; all Letters, Returns &c, &c, intended for the Adjutant General's Department, will henceforward be addressed to Calcutta,

The following Officers will accompany His Lordship;

Lieutenant Colonel Dawkins, Assistant Military Secretary,

Captain Mundy, Aide-de Camp,

Doctor Murray, M, D, Surgeon to His Excellency,

Colonel Torrens, Adjutant General K, T,
Captain Archer, A, D, C,
Captain Cotten, A. D, C, } will proceed by sea,

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. Bradford, to Lieutenant and Adjutant Hollingsworth, of the 20th Foot, to proceed to England on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for two years, from date of Embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of the Commander in Chief
R. TORRENS,
Adjt. Genl. H. M's. Forces in India.

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.—April 23.

By the *Merope* we received the *Penang Govt. Gaz.* of the 28th March, and 4th and 11th of April; from which we learn that the Brig *Frederick*, Capt. Maher, which left Penang on the 14th ult. for Singapore and Batavia, sprung a leak on the 17th and went down about noon on the 21st ultimo. The crew had safely arrived at Penang.

"The *Fifeshire* from Malacca the 26th of March anchored in the harbour on Saturday last. The Hon. Sir J. T. Claridge Knt. Recorder of the Supreme Court, landed in the course of the afternoon under the usual salute."—*Penang Govt. Gaz.*

The Honorable the Resident Councillor and his Lady, embarked, under the usual salute, on board the *Col. Young*, for Batavia on Tuesday morning last. We regret to state that the object of their voyage, is for the recovery of the health of Mrs. Murchison, which has been, for some time, in a declining state; but which, we hope this trip will be the means of completely re-establishing.

At sunrise this morning a salute of *sixty seven* guns, (the King being in his 67th year) and at noon, a *royal salute*, were fired from the battery on the Plain, in honour of His Majesty birth-day.

The Hon. the Resident being absent from the Settlement, the usual celebration of the return of this auspicious day, will be postponed until his return,; when we understand, he intends to entertain the Society of the settlement at a Dinner and Ball.

[illegible] is e[illegible]
ton;
250 to [illegible]
both the [illegible]
similar, and [illegible]
after year, w[illegible]
cargoes from [illegible]
—Earthenwar[illegible]
per Umbrella[illegible]
Joss Sticks—J[illegible]
few Nankeens, [illegible]
be of the value [illegible]
Dollars. The [illegible]
of the same arti[illegible]
Cambiets—Sattins—[illegible]
and Tea; and a mu[illegible]
Nankeens, (in Blue, [illegible]
Raw Silk. The value o[illegible]
are about the same as those [illegible]

The cargoes chiefly belo[illegible] of the junks, who remain in [illegible] commanders and officers, as well [illegible] of the men are allowed to brin[illegible] quantity, according to the size of [illegible] —The allowances for a junk which [illegible] 7,000 or 8,000 piculs, are,—for the C[illegible] mander 200 piculs. Chief officer, 100, two clerks 60 each, and each man 7 piculs. The commander has the disposal of that which belongs to the owners and to himself, and the purchasing o[illegible]re urns for the same.

Immediately on the arrival of a junk, the Chinese merchants who reside here, repair on board, for the purpose of examining the musters of the various articles, and to ascertain the quantity of each. The following, and succeeding days, the commander comes ashore and after acquainting himself with the state of the market, generally disposes of his whole cargo within a week or a fortnight after arrival.

From the enumeration we have given above, of the different articles they usually bring, it will be observed that they are principally suited to the wants of the Chinese emigrants, (which are scattered over the adjacent islands) and the Malays, Bugis &c. The only goods they bring, available as a remittance to Europe, are Raw Silk, Nankeens, and Camphor; the major part of which are taken by the Europeans for that purpose, from the resident Chinese merchants through whose hands the *whole* of the trade with the junks invariably passes. The other articles are taken away by degrees, by the native praos which come here from all quarters, and are thereby spread over the whole Archipelago. The *coarse* qualities in *yellow*, and nearly the whole of the *blue* and *green* Nankeens are taken off by the Borneo people, and the Bugis.

Their return cargoes are of as miscellaneous a nature as those they bring. Both the Amoy and Canton junks, also, take nearly the same articles. The returns to the former place are composed of—Beech de mer—Sandal Wood—Ebony—Tortoise shell———Rattans—Flintstone—Buffaloes' Hides—Sharks' Fins—Tripang—Europe Cambiets, Woollens and Long Ells, and a few pieces of Chintzes, Long cloths, and Bengal Piece Goods, for their own use. Besides these articles the *Canton* junks take—Agar-agar (a marine substance) Tin, —Pepper— Gambier—and from 8 to 10 chests of Opium each.

From the construction of these huge vessels, they can only sail before the wind; and they generally leave China in the month of January, in the very strength of the monsoon, and are from twenty to thirty, and sometimes forty days in making their passage to this port. In navigating the Chinese use no charts; but they have books on Navigation, (if they deserve the name) which state the course they must steer, from the different places of departure and as the wind is always fair, they do not require much knowledge either of seamanship or navigation. On being separately shewn a chart of the China Sea, they described very nearly the same track. After leaving either Canton or Amoy, it would appear, that they creep along the shore until they come into about 112 E. lon., and then steer for a cluster of islands which lie off the N. E. point of the Island-of-Hai-nan, or Hai-lam (as they term it); and keep in with the coast of that island untill they arrive at its southern extremity, from whence they steer nearly due S. for the coast of Cochin China. They then keep in with the land until they make *Cape Padaran*, from whence they take their departure and shape their course for the Straits of Singapore. Their track on their return is nearly the same and they leave this in the month of July when the S. W. monsoon is at it's strength.

A junk of about 350 or 400 tons carries from eighty to one hundred seamen: a number suffi-

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the *PROPRIETORS*, at the GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, Military Square, by *THOS. RIGBY*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the Proprietors, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[SECOND SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15TH, 1829.

...vessels of ...wed by the ...t to about ...e remained ... after their ...hich trade to ...were literally ...oceeding to the ...th the view of ...pper, Coffee and ...n the Tin mines, ...gone down to Java, ...antations, and many ...s to collect gold dust. ...zing spirit of these indus... ...e trade of Singapore, which, ...amount to upwards of seven ...ars for the last year, would be ... trifling,

...rivals since the publication of the last ...ticle will be found particularised under ...e usual head.

The *Raja Walli*, from Batavia the 1st ultimo, entered the Roads as our last number was going to press. She brought us intelligence of the arrival of the *Arethusa* and *Newton* at that port, the former from London the beginning of October, and the latter the middle of November. The Europe letters by the *Raja Walli*, but those by the *Newton*, which are, of course, of a much later date, have not yet reached us, having been forwarded per *Darnaels*, *via* Samarang, which vessel has not yet arrived. Our latest advices from England, therefore, are still by way of Calcutta; as our file of *Hurkaru*, by the *Sherbourne* (from the 15th to the 25th of March inclusive) contain extracts from the London journals down to the 24th Oct. It appears from the following paragraphs, which we give from the *Hurkaru* of 24th March, that the intelligence from the seat of war, contained in the London Papers, was not of so late a date as that which had reached Calcutta overland:—

"The latest intelligence from St. Petersburg quoted in the London Papers of October 24th is 7th ...ember, and we have weeks ago received here ...d intelligence from that capital to the begin... ...f October, announcing the Emperor's return ...on the 27th of the previous month. From Constantinople the latest intelligence quoted in the English Papers, is of the date of the 25th September; while here we have news from the Turkish capital to the 27th of October.

The Paris Papers comment on events which occured before Varna on the 2d October. We know that it was taken possession of by the Russian forces on the 8th of that month."

We have been informed by Captain Dunken of the *Baltic*, which vessel arrived here on the 30th ult. direct from Hamburgh the 4th Nov. that intelligence of the fall of Shoumla had reach... that port some days before his departure. On the 17th ultimo he spoke the American ship *Franklin* in the Straits of Banca, ten days from Batavia, bound for Manilla; and both vessels being becalmed near to each other, the commander of the *Franklin* came on board the *Baltic*, and stated to our informant, that an American brig, direct from Smyrna, had arrived at Batavia a few days b...fore he sailed, bringing the important intelligence that Constantinople had been taken possession of by the Russians. Our informant is not certain whether or not the date of the departure of the vessel from Smyrna, or of the fall of Constantinople was mentioned. Much dependance, we apprehend, is not to be placed upon a report of this nature, although it appears exceedingly plausible.

From the European Extracts in the Bengal Papers, it is evident that domestic affairs have assumed such an appearance as to be considered of more immediate and pressing importance than even the war itself. The disturbed and alarming state of Ireland, and the proceedings of the Brunswick bigots, seem to occupy the almost undivided attention of the public.

By the *Mercury*, we learn that the Right Honorable the Governor General arrived at Calcutta on the fifth of last month.

By the *Charlotte*, we have received *Bombay Couriers*, of the 28th Feb. and 7th and 14th March, but they furnish us with no late European intelligence. From the number of the 7th we copy the following paragraph, which, it is said, occurs in a *late* Cape Paper:—

"The Ports of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land have been declared FREE PORTS; British Goods had fallen in the Sydney market, it is said, 40 per cent."

English Extracts.

IRISH LORDS LIEUTENANT.

BY LADY MORGAN.

(From the New Monthly Magazine, for Feb.)

The History of the Castle of Dublin, from its first erection as a rude fortress to its present style and occupancy, could it be faithfully and fairly written, would make a curious and amusing book. The records of Birmingham Tower alone would be found full of political romances of the most dramatic effect, and far beyond the usual antichamber gossiping of "how the lady of the starchy married the yeoman of the wardrobe." Even the lodges of the groom porters, and the chambers of the lord stewards, would furnish their quota of illustration, and shew by what petty back-stair policy Ireland has been always governed. Lumber rooms and *garde meubles*, if well explored, might turn up some singular monuments of past sycophancy, some cumbrous relics of past splendour, illustrations of traditionary fact, to help the moralist to paint his tale, or the antiquarian story-teller to adorn it.

In the general sweeping out of the Castle, which precedes the arrival of all Lords Lieutenant, when cobwebs and controllers are brushed off together, and new brooms and new stewards are in equal repuisition, it has frequently happened that the rummaging of a dark closet has brought strange things to light; and relics of old vice-regalia have unexpectedly come forward, which had been condemned by succeeding interests to disappear before new offerings of homage to the actual lord of the ascendant and of—the *concordatum*. Shortly after the arrival of the Marquess Wellesley, some busy housemaid, or fussy groom of the chambers, discovered among the neglected properties of the Castle a bust, of which the oldest familiars of the Court could give no account. It had lain time immemorial among broken thrones and moth eaten canopies, and would probably have again been consigned "to oblivion" for future consideration, but for the Lord Lieutenant himself, who recognized in its aristocratic features, the likeness of the celebrated Lord Chesterfield, one of his most illustrious predecessors in the Irish government. Lord Wellesley, with a moral courage that deserves to be recorded, boldly ordered the bust to be—dusted; and in the very teeth of the party who, from their official desks in the Castle, attack the representative of the King's government through the ribald columns of their own press, placed it in the most conspicuous of the state apartments. When it is remembered or known, that all the wit of the witty Lord Chesterfield was directed against the "corrupt fragment of faction," (as Mr. Burke jacobinically denominated the Ascendancy party in Ireland,) which still haunted the Castle, and that this very Lord Chesterfield was recalled for resisting the system in which that faction lives and has its being,—it will be confessed that the installation of that bust *was* an act of moral courage. Without, however, detracting from his Excellency's intripidity, it must be admitted that the risk in reality was not quite so great as at first sight might appear; for amongst those most likely to object, few perhaps had ever heard of Lord Chesterfield or his political leanings. Knowledge, in Ireland, is not power, nor is ignorance an impediment to supremacy. Where passion and prejudice appeal not to experience, history can flash no light. A study of the annals of the country, therefore, had long been consigned with wit and genius, to the category of disloyalty, as the distinctive characteristic of opposition advocates and eloquent agitators. When the bust of Lord Chesterfield was first exhibited on a court night, although remarked as a novelty, it was not assigned to any certain original. Some surmises as to the Pope, Dr. Doyle and Prince Hohenloe, were circulated as consonent to the well known Papistical predilections of the Lord Lieutenant. A grand master, and one high in office, stepped up to the author of this sketch (for this was the epoch of conciliation, "et cette belle amitié étoit une franche aversion,") and asked, "Why, then, whose head is it at all, that Lord Wellesley has stuck up among us here?"—"Lord Chesterfield's," was the reply.—"And who the devil is Lord Chesterfield?"—"A young man upon town, that every one knows."—"Oh, I see—and the very image of himself!" and putting his finger to his nose, like "an arch wag," he passed on in the full conviction that this effigy of Lord Chesterfield's popularity was the monument of Lord Wellesley's frailty.

Some time previous to this notable event, a picture of considerable dimensions was discovered, under much the same circumstances; and as from the style and colouring, it was suspected to be a Peter Lely, it was deemed worthy of being cleaned and repaired, and was consigned to the walls of the dining room at the Viceregal lodge. It represents a tall, slight man, in middle life, with a dark, intelligent and thoughtful countenance. His robe and cuirass are evidently the fancy costume of the artist; but the boot, drawn down below the kneee, with its crimson lining turned over, displays the garter. All that is known of this picture is, a tradition that it was sent to the Castle for safety *during the troubles*, (the period!!) and that it was the picture of the good Lord Essex. It is, in fact, the portrait of Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Charles II.; and far from having been sent for safety to the Castle in the troubles, must once have been the pride and ornament of its state apartments, before the recall and impeachment of the popular original, whose crime in the eyes of the English cabinet, was the love he had won and deserved from the Irish people.—As I stood looking at this interesting picture, a short time back, I was forcibly struck by the similar fate which has awaited all those Irish Lords Lieutenant who, from the remotest epoch, have obtained by their wisdom, their justice, their honesty, and their spirit, the confidence and affections of the people they governed; and in driving home, through the silence and the darkness of the park, I was occupied in "rubbing up my old learning, (as Queen Elizabeth has it,) and recalling from the stores of my Irish Shanas, the instances which the annals of the country supply to illustrate the fact, it does appear that from time to time in spite of pains and penalties, "the English lords have waxed Irish;" and, "degenerating" into justice, have earned, by their feeling for the natives, that gracious popularity which, like "the fatal love of the Roman people," was said to draw down the ruin of its idol. In the midst of her degradation and her grievances, there is something in Ireland that never fails to win the sensitive and the intelligent to her cause. Like some fair, frail woman, more sinned against than sinning, she seduces the affections, even where she forfeits the esteem: and "the tear and the smile in her eye," her vocation to be happy, and her destiny to be wretched, produce that strong deep sympathy, which mingling pity with admiration, forms one of the most profound emotions of which humanity is susceptible. Even the rude Lords Deputy of the Pale, armed as they were with power and prejudice, softened to the sorrows and seductions of this Magdalen of nations; and paid the penalty of their sympathy, by awakening the jealousy of her rival and mistress. So far back as Henry VII, General Fitzgerald, lord of Kildare, and Deputy of Ireland, though "a mighty man, full of courage and honor," was suspected of tampering with the Irish affections, and was summoned to the English court to account for his dangerous popularity. His son and successor in the Irish Lieutenancy, "a valiant gentleman, and well spoken," succeeded also to his national predilection; "and being overtaken with vehement suspicions, and by secret *heavers* and enviers of his fortunes, was accused of *carrying* acquaintance and friendship with the mere Irish,*—a crime never forgiven to Irish Viceroys, though, as in the present instance, the *mere Irish* included the rank, talent, and independence of the country! The mock trial of this illustrious lord of the pale, his condemnation, and narrow escape, owing to the interference of the King, who refused to sacrifice an old friend and brave soldier to the envy of an overweening minister, are too well known to dwell upon. Then came the tigrish reign of the Virgin Queen; and the Sydneys, the Devereuxes, and the Perrots, first her agents and then her victims, who in their turn paid the forfeit of their sensibility to the sufferings of a country, to which being sent to as exterminators, they left it as friends. The impediments thrown in the way of the equitable government of Sir Henry Sydney, the suspicions nourished against Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, which impelled his inconsiderate return (for discretion is not the virtue of the gallant and the honest), and ended in his execution, are subjects of popular reading; but the story of Sir John Perrot, the mirror of Irish Viceroys, though more interesting, is comparatively unknown; and it bears so especially on the history of the delegated government of Ireland, that a rapid sketch of it will not be *mal-apropos* to the purpose of these pages.

Sir John Perrot was a private gentleman of moderate fortune, who, "by the Queen's favour, his own worthiness, and the comeliness of his person, succeeded to the usual honours and vicissitudes of favouritism. Having loitered away his youth at the court, figured in royal pageants, and survived royal predilections, he was sent to Ireland as Lord President of Munster, to subdue the noted rebellion of the great Earl of Desmond; and having conducted himself, in that perilous enterprise, with singular gallantry, wisdom, and humanity, he succeeded, in spite of every impediment thrown in his way by the English ministry*"and his private adversaries, in restoring the country to peace and confidence. † Although recalled to England to defend his merits, as though they had been crimes, the exigencies of the State justified his conduct, by the necessity they occasioned for his further services; and he was speedily sent back with the fatal preeminence of Chief Governor of Ireland. He arrived in Dublin, and received the sword of state in January 1583; and the condition in which he found the unhappy country is best detailed in the quaint pages of his contemporary biograher. Within a sevennight after his coming thither, he took the sword, and so presently sate in counselle to settell good causes for the quieting and good government of that state, being a contrie that had byn longe infested with warres, bloodshed, seditition, and civill contention; soe that for the space of sixtie years or upwards, seldom had there bya any continuance of concord and perfect peace thorow all the partes of that island, but that either thorow the corruption or ignorance of the governors, the contention of the lords and men of accompt amongst themselves, or the disobedience of the people and theyr principal leaders againyst the prince and magistrate, the sword was more in use amongst them than the lawes, and revenge was more practised than peace. The corruption of the governors, either by covetousness or partialitie, had divers times occesioned greate tumultes and trobles in that land, but never more than in the former and last warres of Ireland, which did growe partely by the avarice, instigation and procurement of some late governors, whose names shall be silenced," &c. &c.—"The ignorance of the governors had allso sometimes given greate advantage to the illaffected subjectes, who being like coltes not well ridden, when they find the rider not to carrie a straight even hand and a suer seate, will strive to take the head, and runne away with they rider, or to cast hym out of his seate, if they can. Such is the nature of that people (and of most others which are conquered and constrayned to obey,) to seeke libertie, and to preferre anncient costomes before new ordinances, be they never soe good. Yet, to say truth, the people of that countrie love to be justly dealt withall by they governors, howsoever they deele with one another, and will doe more at the comand of they governors, whom they repute and have found to be just, than by the stricte execution of the lawes, and constrayant of any force or power. Allso, they are for the most parte naturally wise, apte to observe the best advantage and opportunitie to obteyne theyre purposes."—(Life, p. 141,) The course suggested by this excellent Viceroy had all the success it merited. Peace, confidence, prosperity, and a rapid progress in civilization, were the result. Even the dearest prejudices of the Irish people were laid at the feet of their beloved Chief Governor; the favourite law of tanistry was submitted to him by their chiefs for reform: "And this people being brought to see theyr own error, did desire more dayly the hold theyr lands by English tenure, offering to make surrender; but the Lord Deputy did not accept the same, as he affirmed, because he had noe perfect warrant to make theyr estates back againe." What a beautiful trait! the confidence of the unsuspecting and sanguine people, and the probity threw itself between that unguarded confidence and the known bad faith of the party it was so foolishly willing to trust! It was this manly and generous admistration of the affairs of Ireland which obtained for Sir John Perrot the love, and gratitude of the nation, and exposed him to the jealousy of the English cabinet.

In commemorating the advantages derived from such a government, the biographer of Sir John observes—"These thinges passinge thus in prosperous sorte in the Lord Deputies's service, he began there to be much envied; and such secret informations were still prosecuted againyst hym, that from thence forwards the Lord Deputie found much opposition in all his actions of accompt; and the more quiet the countrie grew by his industrie and indevors, the more incensments were wrought againyst him: private grudge prevayling where open hostilities could do hym noe harm." (p. 218) The Lord Deputy (continues the same writer) finding himself and his services crossed, and that answers, and despatches, and directions come slowly out of England, sayth thus, in a letter bearing date Sept. 7. 1585:—"I trouble your Lorhships with often writing and longe letters; whereunto I am the more inforced because I have noe answers or solutions from your Lordships either to direct me

* He complains in all his despatches of the misery of his position, "and the want of victuals, or some other impediment."—*Life of Sir John Perrot, Knt.*

† "Wherein his service was sufficiently shown, into what peace and good state he had brought that province. And also, it is no less manifest by this declaration, and by the former letter, how much the Lord President was molested with the complaints and calumniation of his adversaries, that it should seem he was as much troubled and had in a manner as much to do, with answering the articles and objections of his private adversaries, as to withstand the assaults and alarms of the public enemies of the state."—*Ibid, p. 78.*

in this service, or to satisfie me for your honorable allowances of me and my service. I am driven, as it were, to propound and write agayn, as though I were answered for matters of state, and also to encounter slanderous reportes and malicious practises, whreof, if your Lordships provide not favourable redresse, to yield me more comfort than hitherto I have had, I must give all over as a discoraged man; and soe cravinge pardon, if grief have carried me away in any thing over-ernestly, I take my humble leave, (p. 121.)

Other calumnies and persecutions followed. The submission of O'Neil, the object so long desired, was turned against him, as an evidence of his undue influence obtained by a dangerous popularity. His sifting out abuses of the petty officials, which "made the bad fellows so open mouthed against him," led the way to his ruin. "For if he would give every man his will, and let go all abuses, pickeries, and deceite he might have had the good word and wills of such kynde men to the harme of her Majestie and the State, and to the touche of his own conscience" Every act of justice and wisdom served but to hurry on his destruction; "for by this time the Queen and Counsell in England began to be incensed agaynst hym, by meanes of divers secret complaynts exhibited agaynst hym proceeding from the counsell in Ireland, such as the Lord Chancellor there and others; being well aggravated and sett on by the Secretary Fenton, whilst he remained in England," The opposition of the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland to the Irish Lord Lieutenant was a curious feature in the barbarous policy of the times; and the unkindness which fell out between them was so violent, that though "the Queen sought to persuade the Chancellor to shunne contention with the Lord Deputie, she could not prevayl; for he did persist in that course of opposition during the Lord Deputie's government," which had now reached its close. Sir William Fitzwilliam was appointed to succeed him; and to him he delivered the sword with these remarkable words—"Now, my Lord Deputies, I have delivered you the sword, with the country in firme peace and quietness My hope is you will inform the Queene and Counsell of England thereof, even as you finde it; for I have left all in peace, and pledge sufficient to maynteyne the peace." His departure from Dublin is too well told to allow of the substitution of other words than those of the eye-witness who thus describes it:—"At the day of his departure out of Dublyn, there were many noblemen and gentlemen of great worth come thither to take theyr leave of hym, amongst whom the old O'Neale, Turlough Lenough, with divers others, was there; and he in the great reverence and love that he bore to Sir John Perrott, did not only come to Dybiyn to bid him farewell, but tooke boate and saw hym on shippe board, looking after hym as farre as ever he could kenn the shippe under sayle, when he shedde tears as if he had byn beaten. The lyke did others of good note and name at that time. Allso, a greate number of poore country people came thither at his departure; some that dwelt twenty, some forty myles or more from Dublyn; and many of them that had never seen hym before: yet they did strive and covet as he went thorow the streetes, if they could not take hym by the hand, yet to touch his garment; all prayinge for hym, and for his longe life. And when he asked them why they did soe, they answered that they never had enjoyed their owne with peace before his time, and did doubt they should never do soe agayn when he was gone."

What remains to be told of the tragic story of the wise and popular minister may be narrated in a few words. On his return to England, many months had not passed when a most severe and cruel scrutiny was made into his actions, words, and even thoughts. In 1502 he was arraigned at Westminster, found guilty of high treason, received sentence of death, and shortly after died in the Tower in all probability of a broken heart, occasioned by the malice of his enemies, the ingratitude of the Queen, and a sense of the utter unavailingness of all his efforts, and all his sufferings, in behalf of a foredoomed and a miserable people.

(To be continued in Saturday's Supplement.)

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—MARCH, 13.

A Bill has been filed in the Court of Chancery by Captain GARTH, against Sir HERBERT TAYLOR, Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, Bart. ROBT. SNOW, and JOHN DEAN PAUL, and CHARLES MOLLOY WESTMACOTT Gent., in order to prevent the delivery of a certain box of papers relating to his fortune, station, and affairs, and to the claims which he has upon certain persons named in them, and to the mode by which such claim could be substantiated and enforced—which box was deposited in the hands of Sir JOHN PAUL, &c. on receipt to Sir HERBERT TAYLOR and Mr. WESTMACOTT—from being delivered to them, the terms of the agreement upon which he (Captain GARTH) ever authorised or sanctioned the delivery up of the said papers not having been complied with. The agreement was, that he should receive an annuity of 3,000*l.* a year and have his debts paid. He says that the receipt was given to Mr. WESTMACOTT for and on his behalf, and "the only reason alleged or suggested against such receipt being given to him, Capatin G., directly, and in favour of such use of the said CHARLES MOLLOY WESTMACOTT'S *name, was least some colour or countenance should be thereby given to certain rumours then supposed to exist respecting the nature of certain documents and papers supposed to be in the possession of him, Captain G.*" We have obtained a copy of Captain GARTH'S affidavit, on which the Bill is founded, which our readers will find in another column. This is a strange business. It will be seen that great care has been taken to wrap up the subject in general language.

THE MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

(SINGULAR AFFIDAVIT IN CHANCERY.)

IN CHANCERY.

BETWEEN THOMAS GARTH, ESQ., PLAINTIFF; AND SIR HERBERT TAYLOR, KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE BATH, SIR JOHN DEAN PAUL, BARONET, ROBERT SNOW AND JOHN DEAN PAUL, AND CHARLES MOLLOY WESTMACOTT, GENTS., DEFENDANTS.

"Thomas Garth, of Melton Mowbray, in the County of Leicester, Esquire, a Captain on half-pay in his Majesty's Army, the above-named deponent, maketh oath and saith, that he was, in the Month of November last, in possession of, and rightfully entitled to, certain Documents, Papers and Correspondence, of very great value and importance, relating immediately to his fortune, station and affairs, and to the claim which he had upon certain persons named in such Documents and Correspondence, and to the mode by which such claim could be substantiated and enforced. And this deponent further saith, that he was also, at the above-mentioned period, indebted to several persons in various sums of money, amounting in the whole to a very considerable sum; and that Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor, of St. Katharine's Lodge Regent's Park, in the County of Middlesex, Knight Commander of the Bath, one of the above-named defendants, was very desirous of obtaining possession of the above-mentioned documents and correspondence, or, at any rate, of having the same so securely deposited in safe custody that neither this deponent nor any other person should without his, the said Sir Herbert Taylor's assent, obtain access thereto; and that the said Sir Herbert Taylor entered into a negociation with this deponent for that purpose. And this deponent further saith, that it was ultimately, as this deponent hath been informed & verily believes, agreed by and on the part of the said Sir H. Taylor, & on the part of this deponent at a Meeting, held at his house, on or about Thursday, the 20th day of November last, to the effect and in the manner following—That is to say, by and on the part of the said Sir Herbert Taylor, that all the then out-standing debts of this deponent should be discharged by or by the direction of the said Sir Herbert Taylor, and that an annuity of Three Thousand Pounds per annum should be effectually secured to this deponent for his life; and by and on the part of this deponent, That the Box containing all the above mentioned Documents, Letters and Correspondence, should be sealed with the respective Seals of this deponent and the said Sir Herbert Taylor, and, so sealed, should be deposited in the hands of some Banker or Bankers, to be agreed upon by the said Sir Herbert Taylor and this deponent, whilst the proper securities for securing the due payment of the said annuity of three thousand pounds per annum, which was to commence from the period when the said box should have been so deposited, were being prepared, and until the completion & execution thereof; but should be redelivered to this deponent, in case any failure should take place in carrying into full & complete effect & execution on the part of the said Sir H. Taylor the terms of the above-mentioned agreement. And it was thereby, as the deponent hath been also informed, and verily believes, agreed by the said Sir Herbert Taylor, and on the behalf of this deponent, that after the said debts of this deponent had been discharged, and the grant and securities of and for the annuity should have been executed, the said box, with its contents, should remain in the hands of some banker or bankers to be mutually agreed upon, in the names of two Trustees, one to be appointed by and on the part of the said Sir Herbert Taylor, and the other by and on the part of this deponent, as a security for the due and punctual payment of the said annuity to this deponent. And this deponent further saith, that shortly, and, as this deponent believes, the day next after the above agreement had been entered into, this deponent believing that the same would be as it ought to have been carried into full and final execution on the said Sir Herbert Taylor's part, without hesitation or delay, did in order to carry into effect the above-mentioned terms, on the part of this deponent, take with him the box, containing all the said papers, documents, and correspondence, to the house of Charles Molloy Westmacott, of Adam-street, Adelphi, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, one other of the above-named defendants, and who then professed to be a friend of this deponent, but which said Charles Molloy Westmacott had not any title to, or interest, in any of the said papers, documents, or correspondence, or in the said box, in any manner whatever. And this deponent further saith, that upon the occasion above-mentioned, he this deponent, met the said Sir Herbert Taylor at the house of the said Charles Molloy Westmacott, by appointment; and that this deponent, had then and there with him the key of said box, then and there opened the same, in the presence of the said Sir Herbert Taylor for the purpose of verifying the fact that said papers, correspondence, and documents above referred to, were then contained in such box, as in fact they then were; and this deponent having then and there taken up the same out of the said box, and shewn them to the said Sir H. Taylor replaced them in the said box, and locked the same in the presence of the said Sir Herbert Taylor. And this deponent further saith, that after such papers, correspondence, and documents had been so replaced, and the said box so locked, such box was then and there tied round with tape, and sealed with the respective seals of the said Sir Herbert Taylor and this deponent, and also with the seal of the said Charles Molloy Westmacott, as a friend of this deponent; but that the key of the said box was, with the assent of the said Sir Herbert Taylor, retained by this deponent, for the purpose of more fully manifesting that this deponent was entitled to the repossession of the said box and its contents, in case the abovementioned agreement should not be fully and duly performed and perfected. And this deponent further saith, that after the said box had been so locked and sealed, it was agreed between this deponent and the said Sir Herbert Taylor, that the same should provisionally, and for intermediate safe custody as aforesaid, be deposited in the hands of Sir John Dean Paul, Baronet, Robert Snow, and John Dean Paul, all of the Strand, in the city of Westminster, bankers and co-partners, others of the above-named defendants, who it was proposed should receive the same as a deposit, made in the joint names of Sir Herbert Taylor and Charles Molloy Westmacott, and should give two receipts for the same, one of such receipts to be given to the said Sir Herbert Taylor, and the other of them to the said Charles Molloy Westmacott; but it was at the same time expressly understood by all the said parties that the name of the said Charles Molloy Westmacott should be so used, and such last mentioned receipt should be so given to the said Charles Molloy Westmacott, as an agent for and on the behalf of this deponent. And this deponent further saith, that the reason, and the only reason alleged or suggested against such receipt being given to this deponent directly, and in favour of such use of the said Charles Molloy Westmacott's name, was least some colour or countenance should be thereby given to certain rumours then supposed to exist respecting the nature of certain documents and papers supposed to be in the possession of this deponent. And this deponent further saith, that immediately after the said last-mentioned Meeting had taken place, and in the faith that the said agreement would be fully performed by the said Sir Herbert Taylor, he (this deponent) proceeded, and as this deponent believes, on or about the 24th day of November, 1828, in company with the said Charles Molloy Westmacott, to the Banking-house of the said Sir John Dean Paul and Company; and there, on the same day, in pursuance of the said agreement, on his part, delivered the said box, with its contents, into their custody, in the joint names of the said Sir Herbert Taylor and Charles Molloy Westmacott; and they, the said Bankers, thereupon, on the same day, gave two receipts for the same to the said Charles Molloy Westmacott, who retained one of such receipts as the agent of, and on the behalf of, this deponent, and delivered the other of them to the said Sir Herbert Taylor. And this deponent further saith, that shortly after, this deponent caused a list of his debts to be furnished to the said Sir Herbert Taylor, at his request, in order that the same might be liquidated in pursuance of the said agreement; and this deponent was in full hope and expectation that the said agreement would, as well in that, as in all other respects, have been fully and duly performed. But this deponent saith, that no sum of money whatever hath in fact been paid to this deponent, since the said deposit so obtained as aforesaid, upon the faith of the due performance of the said agreement; nor have any securities been, as this deponent believes, ever prepared or attempted to be prepared, nor have any of the debts due from this deponent been in fact liquidated or discharged; and the said Sir Herbert Taylor denies that he is bound to perform the agreement as hereinbefore, and in the said bill set forth. And this deponent further saith—all authority and power, therefore, given to the said Charles Molloy Westmacott to act as the agent of this deponent, or in any respect on his behalf, was, previously to the twenty-third day of December last, absolutely revoked and countermanded; and that such revocation of authority was communicated to the said Sir Herbert Taylor by this deponent, in a letter of the twenty-third of December, one thounand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in the words and figures, or to the purport and effect in the said Bill of Complaint set forth. And this deponent further saith, that he received from the said Sir Herbert Taylor, in answer to the said last-mentioned letter, such letter as in the said Bill is mentioned to bear date the 24th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; and that the said Sir Herbert Taylor well knows that the said Charles Molloy Westmacott was merely the agent of this deponent, and that such agency has been revoked and has ceased. Charles Molloy Westmacott is not now and has not been since the twenty-

[redacted]

"Sworn at m[redacted]
Berkeley sq[redacted]
dl sex, this 2[redacted]
Exd. 5th Marc[redacted]
REN."

THE TIMES.—M[redacted]

The petition to HIS MAJ[redacted] upon at the great Protestant me[redacted] 20th of January last in Dublin, [redacted] of the noblemen and members of the [redacted] of Commons who have been intrusted its presentation to the KING, will be found in another part of this journal. The petition is written, as becomes a document expressing formally the opinions and feelings of a distinguished body of loyal subjects upon the general condition of the realm, with careful and elaborate accuracy. It describes, in language forcible and eloquent, the evils by which Ireland has so long been oppressed and distracted,—under which "the character of faction is lent to justice" itself,—the energies of a brave and active people are wasted in domestic animosity,—and a fertile country, impoverished by the decay of commerce and of the peaceful arts, is made the instrument of increased burdens upon the empire at large in the form of great military establishments. The petition having thus shown the mischief, goes at once to the sole effectual remedy, viz.—an amendment of the laws, which it presses upon HIS MAJESTY with respectful and affectionate, but firm and earnest warmth. His Grace the Duke of LEINSTER, on his arrival in town, which is expected daily, will solicit an audience of his Sovereign previous to the tender of this most important petition.

Whilst Ireland affords so gratifying an example of spirit and wisdom in this body of her most eminent landed proprietors, we are happy to find that the sister kingdom of Scotland has also come forward in the same liberal disposition, and to the same honourable and useful end. It having been understood that a Brunswick petition was projected by some worthy fanatics, and was lying for signatures, by advertisement, the friends of peace and of national prosperity resolved on a public meeting, to be held at Edinburgh, for the purpose of adopting and forwarding petitions to Parliament "to strengthen the Protestant "cause by removing those disabilities from "the Catholics of these realms which have "*given them the advantage of justly* represen-"ting themselves as members of a persecuted "church." We like this language: it hits the nail on the head: it points out the real strength of the Catholics in their grievance—the only danger to Protestants in their injustice. If it be worth while turning from principles to persons, we may hint to those who feel no logic but the *argumentum ad hominum* that the illustrious name of Sir WALTER SCOTT stands high in the list of signatures to this patriotic requisition. Could it, indeed, be otherwise than that such a mind should, sooner or later, yield itself to the united force of enlarged benevolence and unanswerable reason?

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Evening.

The transactions in Government securities whether English or Foreign, wear nearly the same appearance as yesterday. *Consols for the account have been for the whole day at 87 to ⅛, and Exchequer-bills at 58s. to 55s.* premium. In the Foreign-market prices may be quoted nominally without any variation from those of yesterday.

A house of some standing in the American trade, conducted under the firm of Charles Everett and Co., has stopped payment today. Its outstanding engagements are said to amount to about 80,000*l.* The house received, it appears, a severe shock in the trying year 1826, from which it has never since recovered; but the immediate cause of the failure is said to be the falling off of the woollen trade with the United States, which has been rapidly declining since the late tariff passed into a law.

From almost all parts of the country accounts now arrive in London of the gradual extinction of the small note circulation, most of the provincial bankers having determined on withdrawing all their issues of that description before the new act comes into opera

[redacted] hat he should move for a call of the [redacted] whenever the Bill for the Relief of the [redacted] olics was brought up to the Lords. Our [redacted] iption of the Bill is short enough but that [redacted] is Grace was much less simple. He des- [redacted] ed it as a Bill for oppressing and injuring [redacted] King; and, as if this were not wrong e- [redacted] ough for the King to suffer, his Grace called [redacted] pon his M jesty, *on his own responsibility*, to judge whether it was wise or fitting, &c. This introduction of the King's responsibility, who is an irresponsible person by the Constitution, is singular enough. However, we must leave this matter, from its extreme peculiarity. The Duke of Sussex replied to the Duke of Newcastle with just and proper spirit.—*Times.*

Sir Robert Harry Inglis has addressed a letter to the chairman of his two committees at Oxford and in London, which letter, we will presume to say, is worthy alike of the representative and of the majority by which the Hon. Baronet has been enabled to sit in parliament for Oxford. "I value," says the Baronet, "the result of the election, as recording the high-minded consistency with which the great majority of the first University in the world has refused to listen to every ordinary and sordid motive of personal interest." Alack-a-day! the "high-minded consistency" of the "passive obedience" Doctors! And so they have "refused to listen to *every* sordid motive of personal interest,"—they have listened to *some* only, we suppose. In that case, the "sordid motives" which have been so unfairly rejected, ought to feel themselves very ill-used, and indeed have a right of challenge against that more favoured class of meanness, by which the Hon. Baronet would infer that the "great majority" of his friends have been actuated. Again, writes the new member of the "most intellectual body in England," his election records it as their opinion, that the Constitution of England "ought to be *preserved* fundamentally and exclusively Protestant!" Why when Protestantism came first into vogue, the same most intellectual body were quite as willing to put it on "record," that the Constitution of England ought to be preserved "fundamentally and exclusively Popish." But, wishing the representative and the electors whom he describes as only half-governed by sordid motives, a happy honeymoon,—for on a much longer duration of domestic harmony between them, he would be rash who reckoned,—we turn to a topic of infinitely higher import than the Oxford election, or the Honourable Baronet, though not quite foreign to either of them. We conceive it, then, a duty to crush at once all pretence for those alleged hopes which some of the more foolish among the Brunswickers may have imbibed within these two or three days from the rogues who feigned them, by declaring our positive conviction that all the arts and all the baseness of faction have turned to the signal mortification and discomfiture of their authors. The King's Ministers are to a man unshaken; the promises held out in the King's speech will be accomplished without failure or delay; the King's subjects, who cry for justice, will be relieved; the measure of Catholic adjustment—of civil religious liberty—of British wisdom and of Irish peace—will be introduced into the House of Commons next Thursday. That measure will satisfy all reasonable and upright minds. It will give largely and secure permanently, and leave incendiaries on both sides to burn amidst their own faggots. We repeat, the Government is resolved, and the Parliament and the whole enlightened portion of the people of England are *with it*. [redacted] *ing to* fear—all alarms are childish—all panics despicable. The leaders and dupes of a mischievous and frantic faction have no resource but idle invective—no refuge but absolute despair.—*Ibid.*

In the House of Lords, last night, the Duke of Wellington exposed very happily the inconsistencies and the affectation of several spiritual and temporal Lords. The Duke of Newcastle, on giving notice that he would move a Call of the House on the night fixed for the introduction of the measure now in agitation, observed, in his usual extravagance, that he "should consider the measure as a proposition for oppressing and injuring the King, and subverting the Constitution of the country," and that "if carried, it would be a degradation to themselves, and an introduction of Popery and arbitrary power into this country." The Bishop of Bath and Wells, in a speech that bore not a few traces of an imagination heated to an extraordinary high temperature, in which he would have persuaded his hearers that he had a strong disposition to martyrdom, improved, if that is possible, on the Duke of Newcastle The Right Rev. Prelate, rather unfortunately for himself, descended for a moment from his pathetics to an attempt at reasoning, "If," said his Lordship, "instead of deliberating upon the terms of Catholic Emancipation, the Government would apply its attention to the improvement of the condition of the people of Ireland, by extending the blessings of education and placing them higher in the scale of intellectual being—if they did this, and produced such an alteration in their political and social condition as would render it a matter of wisdom and safety to admit the Catholics to political power, then he would gladly give his consent to Emancipation; but until that change was produced, he, in common with the people of England, was unwilling to put arms into the hands of those who would probably direct them against the Protestants the first moment they had an opportunity the Right Rev. Prelate had said, "that as the Catholic religion presented it as a duty, so it must be the design of those who professed it to subvert our admirable Constitution in Church and State." The Duke of Wellington proved himself, as a logician, rather heavy metal for the poor Bishop. "The Right Rev. Prelate (he remarked) in the course of the observations he addressed to their Lordships, seemed to be willing to grant Catholic Emancipation at some future period, when the people of Ireland became more enlightened, and more worthy of political freedom. Now if, according to the creed of the Right Reverend Prelate, Catholic Emancipation must tend to establish the errors of Popery over the truths of Protestantism, he (the Duke of Wellington) wished to know under what circumstances of knowledge or of education the Right Reverend Prelate was willing to make the concession—(Hear, hear.)?—He wished the Right Reverend Prelate to tell him how the enlightening of the minds of the people of Ireland, and the diffusion of wealth and education, could be rendered an excuse for Emancipation, if the inevitable consequences of that Emancipation must be the propagation of the errors of Popery?" (Hear.) The poor Bishop was here caught on the horns of a dilemma, and his example ought to be a warning to Right Reverened Fathers in God not to meddle with reasoning in those sublime effusions in which they approach the heights of prophecy, and dwell in imagination of the glories of martyrdom. We have heard a sort of Jesuitical subterfuge from the Methodists, which the poor Bishop might, if he had been more cunning, have resorted to. They, too, will grant Emancipation to the Catholics when they are enlightened; put them they say under the rose, if ever they are enlightened they will cease to be Catholics—so that there can be no danger in granting Catholic Emancipation when the Catholics will all have become Protestants. But the Duke, not satisfied with this knock-down blow, told the Bishop and the Duke of Newcasle, without any ceremony or circumlocution, that "they pretended to entertain fears of the consequences of Emancipation, which every sensible man in the country ought to know, and did know, were wholly unfounded." *Pretended* to entertain But, then, if they should not be men of sense, which some people suspect, his Grace will then admit their imbecility, and withdraw the charge of insincerity. His Grace added, that "he rejoiced most cordially with the Reverend Prelate in the number of petitions they had presented, while they (the people) are under the apprehensions—apprehensions which, he was sorry to say, had been suggested to them.—(Hear, hear)—with regard to the intentions of his Majesty's Ministers on this subject," &c. This was carrying the matter a little too far. It is, at all events, a mortifying spectacle to witness so great a multitude of people in such a deplorable state of prostration of the understanding, as to be carried away by the suggestions alluded to. His Grace thinks too lightly of this, or affects to think too lightly of it. In his arguments of the benefit which justice to the Catholics would produce to the Protestants, he showed himself, however, to have a better idea of Protestantism, than those who lay claim to so much sanctity.—*Morning Chronicle.*

We question if one tithe of the dirty and disgusting frauds proved to have been practised in getting up the petitions against further concession to the Catholics, presented this Session ever took place in all the petitions presented to Parliament, from the beginning of the long Parliament to the present period. The charge of employing disreputable means is fully borne out by the admission of the Members of both Houses, by whom the petitions are presented. Thus, for instance, Mr. Duncombe presented last night a petition from Sheffield, said to be signed by thirty thousand persons. Now Sheffield, as was observed by Mr. Marshall, at the last census, contained a population of fifty thousand, and yet the petition bore to be signed by thirty thousand adult males. Again it was stated by Lord Milton, who presented a petition the other night, agreed to at a public meeting, that of 8,000 persons present at the meeting, there were only about forty against the prayer of the petition, which was signed by upwards 7,000 persons. The opponents of concession, concious of their weakness, durst not have a public meating, and their petition originated in a meeting from which all who were unfriendly to the object of it were excluded. And yet those who have had the management of this last petition would wish to persuade Parliament that there are 30,000 signatures to it! But mark the subterfuge. Mr. Duncombe, who assured the House that nobody had signed the petition who was under twenty-one years of age, knew that his thirty thousand adults, in a population of fifty thousand, proved rather too much, and admitted that the petition included the environs of Sheffield, to the extent of four or five miles. Perhaps Mr. Duncombe might have extended the range to a dozen miles with a safe conscience. However, the object was, no doubt, to create a false impression with respect to the state of feeling in Sheffield. Burke, in his Speech on Economical Reform, gives a ludicrous account of the various characters in which the King of England meets you throughout the country—"Cross a brook, and you lose the King of England; but you have some comfort in coming again under his Majesty, though 'shorn of his beams,' and no more than Prince of Wales. Go to the North, and you find him dwindled to a Duke of Lancaster,' &c. The people of the towns and villages, who swell the thirty thousand names in Sheffield, will in good time appear as petitioners from their own respective places, and probably the pious personage of Sheffield will return the favour by subscribing again in the country. The end justifies the means. "It (the petition) had been got up," said Mr. Marshall, "by the Methodist Preachers, and the Clergy, whilst the opposite petition had been brought forward in an open Meeting and had been signed by seven thousand people. The petition now presented had been signed by children, the prisoners of gaols, and by vagrant mendicants." What says Mr. Duncombe to this? "The petition certainly had been sent to the gaol to be signed, but the signatures obtained there had been afterwards struck out." Their conscience, we suppose, was a little enlightened by the animadversions on the practice of canvassing felons, which have been made in Parliament. It was prudent, no doubt, to strike out the names of the felon-saints; but what are we to think of the principles of those who send the petition to the gaol? What would men who could resort to such tricks to deceive Parliament and the country strike at in the way of dishonesty? A petition from Manchester and Salford, to which, according to General Gascoyne, 22,000 signatures were attached, drew forth some satisfactory explanations from Sir George Phillips. The township of Manchester contains a population of 250,000, and the petition was the elaborate production of a quarter of a year. "The declaration, was got up in November, and signed by 506 Laymen, and 44 of the Clergy, calling upon the opponents of Catholic Emancipation to meet on a certain day. That requisition was met by a counter-declaration, signed by 431 of the first inhabitants of Manchester for property education, and independence. It was true there were many respectable names attached to the first declaration; but in that respect it bore no comparison with the other persons signing, which represented four millions of property. Those who signed the counter declaration however, took no further steps, but confided in the wisdom of Ministers." "As a proof," he added, "that the petition did not express the sense of the people of Manchester, he might mention, that of the two subscription rooms—the Portico and the Exchange—to the former of which were 4,000 subscribers, and to the latter of which all the respectable people in the town resorted, only two persons had subscribed from the first, and only 17 from the last." But if the pious agents of the petition had no success at the Portico and the Exchange, they were not disheartened on that account. "It had been hawked," said Sir George, "round the streets by the Church-wardens and Vestries, and every effort was made to obtain signatures. On one occasion the Vestry were requested to take the petition to a school where there were upwards of 100 children, but the persons applied to had the good sense to resist that application. On another occasion it was proposed to take the petition to the work-house, for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of the paupers, but this proposal was also very properly resisted. He mentioned these matters, in order to show the kind of agency resorted to, in order to get up such petitions; and it was not too much to suppose, that in several cases where a proper resistance was not made, such efforts were successful. The petitions had been placed at the doors of Methodist Chapels, and at Turnpike-gates, and boys and carters were asked to sign their names; and in cases where the parties could not write, other persons signed for them.—(Hear, hear.) And these petitions are to influence the Legislature in a question involving the safety of the empire!—*Ibid.*

It has been truly enough observed, that "an injudicious friend is a man's worst enemy." Of these we suspect that Mr. Peel must have had a good many; and that to them he owes the mortification of defeat under which he is now suffering. There are those who think that his resignation was illtimed—others that it was altogether unnecessary. We are, however, among those who think it was a wise, a just, and heroic act; such as an honourable mind would dictate, and a sound judgement act upon. But of the Right Honourable Gentleman's attempt to be immediately re-elected for the same place we do not entertain the same opinion; but look upon it as an act of manifest indiscretion, in which he must have suffered his own better judgment to have been swayed by the toad-eaters whom men in office have always about them; and whose constant business it is to flatter, and often to mislead,

Every man possess'd of aught to give.

That a man of Mr. Peel's understanding should have allowed himself to be the victim of such people's deception, and of his own vanity, is rather extraordinary. When the Convocation in the proportion of five to one, voted their late petition against the measure which Mr. Peel is about to sanction, what chance could there be that they would, within a few short weeks, recant an opinion so expressed—or what discretion was there in forcing to so early a test the consistancy of those whom Mr. Peel, above all men, should not have exposed to such a dilemma? There were hundreds of those, we will venture to say, that voted against Mr. Peel, who had no wish to do so; and who regretted, as much as he now does, that they were compelled to do so.—But the more painful the task which has been imposed upon them, the more credit is due to them for performing it; and in performing it they have not only justified their own consistency, but have rescued their University from

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[redacted] r possessed. A large room is abou
[redacted] fitted up in the Bank of England, (that
[redacted] here the 1*l.* and 2*l.* notes were managed),
for carrying on its business as private abnkers
the present office not being capacious enough'
for that purpose.

The average of wheat is declining fast, and the rate of duty 21 under the operation the corn act is rising in a still greater proportion. The duty is to-day 6*s.* 8*d.*, and is expected on this day week to be 10*s.* 8*d.* or perhaps 13*s.* 8*d.* Annexed is the usual weekly return, both of the averages and of the duty, as made up this day:—

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Imperial Weekly Average.....	66s. 6d	31s. 5d	22s.5d.	36s 11d	34s.1d.	35s.5d
Aggregate Average of the Six weeks which regulates duty.....	71s.10d	33s 8d	22s.11d	39s.9d.	35s.1d.	30s.5d
Duty on foreign Corn..... ...	6s. 8d.	19s.4d.	13s. 9d.	11s 0d.	16s.9d.	15s.6d.

The intelligence from Constantinople respecting the change of the Grand Vizier, which is taken from the French papers of last Monday, announces an occurrence which had created so little sensation in the Turkish capital as to have been hardly alluded to in the letters received here yesterday from that city. Those letters come from a quarter where the best information is possessed, and from whence a statement of the circumstances which have occasioned the change would no doubt have been transmitted, had there been any importance in them. Changes of Ministry at Constantinople hardly ever excite attention there, being seldom connected with matters of public interest, or indicative of any new course of policy or measures. The late one is attributed entirely to an opinion formed by the Sultan of his Vizier's incompetency to all the duties of the important station to which he had raised him, and to the necessity of intrusting the command-in-chief of his armies in Bulgaria to some one more experienced in land military operations. Without entertaining any feeling of ill-will towards his Generalissimo, the Sultan seems to have looked upon approaching events as likely to become too critical to allow of their being intrusted to his guidance. The new Grand Vizier, Redschid Pacha, has long enjoyed the Sultan's good opinion, and would have received that appointment after the fall of Varna had not the Capitan Pacha's signal devotion to his Sovereign's interests on that particular occasion appeared to call for such a reward at that moment. Redschid not only is supposed to have acquired considerable military experience in the wars against Ali-Pacha and the Greeks, but has also been the most fortunate Turkish General who has ever had a command in Greece. These seem to be the only considerations which have appeared to the Sultan of sufficient weight to determine his placing in the hands of Redschid Pacha the fate of the approaching campaign.

A decline of one piaster took place at Constantinople in the exchange of London; since the preceding post, bills having been done on the 8th and 10th ult. at 65 piasters per pound ster[redacted]

THE SUN.—MARCH, 3.

SPIRIT OF THE LONDON JOURNALS.

The Duke of Newcastle gave notice last

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on 28 June, 2017

an imputation of subserviency which attaches, but too truly, to another place. Suffering, as we believe they are, from mortification and self-reproach, we would spare these injudicious advisers of Mr. Peel from the additional pang of many words. But they were justly sanguine, it is said; and why? Because, out of 2,500 voters they had promises from 650, and that was a greater number than carried Mr. Heber's election; so that the only justification of these persons is, that they were weak enough to consider that a mere personal struggle between Mr. Heber and Sir John Nicholl was a fair criterion of the interests the recent struggle would create. Such shallow reasoners may be fit enough to form a Committee at Almack's; but are fit only to be beat, as they have been beat, on any other topic or occasion.—*Morning Herald.*

We intimated yesterday, and we intimated it with the greatest reluctanee, that new and unexpected difficulties had arisen in the way of settling the Catholic question—that his Majesty's Ministers had not had that fair play in carrying their arrangements into effect which, as the advisers of his Majesty, and the responsible agents of the country, they ought to have enjoyed—and that those who had neither right or title to advise his Majesty, and who had not to answer either to the King or to the country for their conduct, had taken advantage of the relics of certain prejudices, which it was believed a sterner logic had uprooted, to endeavour to defeat a measure which was imperiously called for by the grievances and disturbed state of a third part of the empire, and which had been resolved on at great personal sacrifice on all hands. Our information, we believe, is but too correct; and if the Duke of Wellington did not tender his resignation, it is all but certain that he has been placed in circumstances which left him no other resource but tendering it or producing a change of opinion in others, where change was least anticipated. It is not in our power to state to our readers the particulars which have led us to form these conclusions; but there are some broad facts within the knowledge of every newspaper reader, which only require to be re-stated and presented in one view, in order to show that the Duke of Wellington has had no ordinary difficulties to contend with, and that the attention of the Cabinet has of late been more devoted to the defeat of intrigues, than to the consideration of questions connected with the permanent welfare of the country. Not a day passed, for example during the last week that a Cabinet Council was not held. On Sunday there was another and yesterday there was another still! The Ministers assembled yesterday in expectation of being joined by the Duke of Wellington, who had gone on Sunday to Windsor, and from thence to Strathfieldsaye; but no Duke appeared with the result of the interview between his Grace and his Majesty. On Friday also his Grace proceeded to Windsor, at an early hour, in a plain travelling carriage, and without any other attendants than the postillions who drove his horses. The speed at which he travelled will not, we will venture to say, be readily forgot by those who witnessed it; and we can bear testimony that his Grace was not anxious to be recognized as the tenant of the carriage. These frequent holdings of Cabinet Councils and consultations with his Majesty, have not it will be readily agreed, been for nought; and we believe we have furnished above a true version of their meaning. A diligent inquiry, it is said, is now going on at Windsor respecting the authors of the advice which has produced such unexpected difficulties in the way of settling the Catholic Question; and we have every reason to believe that the Duke of Wellington is not only possessed of sufficient sagacity to detect them, but that his firmness will succeed in defeating the plots which have been contrived against him. The result, however, is still doubtful, and until the Bill for the Emancipation of the Catholics, has not only passed both Houses of Parliament, but received the Royal Assent, we shall not feel that assurance which we would gladly communicate to our readers, that intrigue has not been more powerful than wisdom, and plot and prejudice than honesty and fair dealing.—*Morning Advertiser.*

ANECDOTE OF THE CELEBRATED MR. RALPH ERSKINE, THE FATHER OF THE SCOTTISH SECESSION.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORIES OF THE SCOTTISH REBELLIONS," "THE TRADITIONS OF EDINBURGH," &c.

(*From the Edinburgh Literary Journal.*)

The only amusement in which this celebrated man indulged was playing on the violin. He was so great a proficient on this instrument, and so often beguiled his leasure hours with it, that the people of Dunfermline believed he composed his sermons to its tones, as a poet writes a song to a particular air. They also tell the following traditionary anecdote connected with the subject. A poor man, in one of the neighbouring parishes, having a child to baptise resolved not to employ his own clergyman, with whom he was at issue on certain points of doctrine, but to have the office performed by some minister of whose tenets fame gave a better report. With the child in his arms, therefore, and attended by the full compliment of old and young women who usually minister on such occasions he proceeded to the manse of ————, some miles off, (not that of Mr Erskine) where he inquires if the clergyman was at home. "Na, he's no at hame ye noo," answered the servant-lass; "he's down the burn fishing. But I can soon cry him in"— "Ye needna gie yourself the trouble," replied the man, quite shocked at the account of the minister's habits; "nane o' yours fishin' minister's shall baptease my bairn." Off he then trudged, followed by his whole train, to the residence of an other parochial clergyman, at the distance of some miles. Here on his inquiring if the minister was at home, the lass answered, "Deed, he' s no at hame the day; he's been out since sax i' the morning at the shooting. Ye needna wait, neither; for he'll be sae made out (fatigued) when he comes back, that he'll no be able to say bo to a calf, let a-be kirsen a wean!" —"Wait, lassie!" cried the man in a tone of indignant scorn; "wad I wait, d' ye think, to hand up my bairn before a minister that gangs out at six i' the morning to shoot God's creatures? I'll awa down to gude Mr. Erskine at Dunfermline; and he'll be neither out at the fishing nor the shooting, I think." The whole baptismal train then set off for Dunfermline, sure that the father of the Secession, although not now a placed minister, would at least be engaged in no unclerical sports, to incapaciate him for performing sacred ordinance in question. On their reaching however the house of this clergyman, which they did not do till late in the evening, the man, in rapping at the door, anticipated that he would not be at home any more than his brethren, as he heard the strains of a fiddle proceeding from an upper chamber. "The minister will no be at hame," he said, with a sly smile, to the girl who came to the door, "or your lad (sweetheart) wad na be playing that gate o'yeon the fiddle,"—"The minister *is* at hame," quoth the girl," mair by token that it's himsell that's playing, honest man. He aye takes a tune at night, before gaun to bed. Faith, there's nae lad o' mine can play that gate; it wad be something to tell if ony o' them could."—"*That* the minister playing!" cried the man, in a degree of astonishment and horror far transcending what he had expressed on either of the former occasions. "If *he* does this, what may the rest no do! Weel, I fairly gie them up a the gither. I have travelled this hail day in search o' a godly minister, and never man met wi mair disappointed in a day's journey.—I'll tell ye what guide wife" he added turning to the disconsolable party behind, "we'll just awa back to our ain minister after a'! He's no a' thegither sound, it's true; but let him be what he likes in doctrine, deal hae me if ever I kenned him to fish, shoot, or play on the fiddle, a, his days!"

THE ATLAS,—March 1.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Part of the extensive flax-manufactory of Marshal and Co. of Holbeck, near Leads, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

In an affray at a public-house at Manchester on Saturday night, one man stabbed another in the belly, who has since died. The assailant has been committed for wilful murder.

The house of Mr. Bernards, haberdasher, High-street, Poplar and the greater part of the adjoining one, occupied by Mr. Nation, bootmaker, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

One evening last week, a brutal outrage was perpetrated upon a young woman who was on her way to Kendal, by three fellows, two of whom are in custody, and the third is known.

Several conflagrations, attributed to incendiaries, took place in Essex last week. Two occurred on Thursday and Friday nights, at Withan; on the latter occasion, farming premises, implements, and stacks, were destroyed, the total value of which is estimated at between 1,500*l.* and 2000*l.*

An extraordinary and fatal accident occured on Friday week, opposite the Military College at Sandhurst. The North Devon coach was proceeding along the road at a regular pace, when the horse in a gig driven by Mr. Mortimer, surgeon, of that place, suddenly bolted across the road towards its stable. The leaders falling over the animal in the gig, threw the wheel horses, and in an instant the gig was broken to pieces, and the five animals struggling in a heap, with Mr. Mortimer underneath. He was quite dead before he could be extricated. The coach was not upset.

On Tuesday evening, a fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, occurred at Bridehead farm, about ten miles from Dorchester, by which the whole of the buildings, several ricks, and seventeen horses, were consumed. A large fire happened the same night at Mr. Ross's farm, at Procshill, near Worcester. A trow, called The George, belonging to Mr. George Harris, of Woscester, was totally destroyed on her passage from Bristol, on Saturday evening, between the old and new passage, and out of six persons on board, including a son of Mr. Harris, two only escaped.—The cargo was valued at 5000*l.*

A fire broke out on Monday night, about ten o'clock, in the premises of Mr. Jacobs, glass-manufacturer, Phœnix-street, Soho, which were burnt to the ground, and an elderly lady perished in the flames. On Thursday afternoon an adjourned Inquest was held on the body of Mary Davis, the female who was burnt, and whose husband was foreman to Mr. Jacobs. The premises were insured to a large amount, and circumstances so suspicious were elicited, that the Jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased, Mary Davis, was burnt to death at the fire at Mr. Jacobs, which fire, they are of opinion, did not originate accidentally." Jacobs was immediately taken into custody, preparatory to his examination on a charge of arson. On Friday, Mr. Jacobs underwent an examination at Bow-street office, and the evidence not being prepared, he was remanded till Wednesday.

Mr. Willis, a cotton-manufacturer at Wigan was killed on Saturday night by the explosion of a steam boiler, which he was erecting. The noise of the explosion was heard several miles and the building shattered to pieces, some of the bricks being blown to the distance of 200 yards.

OXFORD ELECTION.—Thursday.

The contest between Mr. Peel and Sir Robert Inglis has occasioned an excitement unknown in the University—partly arising from the importance attached to it by the friends and opponents of Emancipation, but chiefly because it involves a great public principle. At an early hour this morning, the city was all life and bustle. Notwithstanding the rain fell heavily, a crowd of voters and students had assembled in the square before the Convocation Hall long before the doors were opened. Among them were a number of Members of Parliament, including Lord Morpeth, Lord Clifton, Lord Apsley, the Hon. Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Dawson, Mr. L. Peel. Dr. Lushington, Mr. M. A. Taylor, and Mr. Gordon. Mr. Pendarves, Mr. Curteis, Dr. Phillimore, Mr. W. W. Wynn, Sir T. Tyrwhitt, and Mr. Maule, of the Treasury, were also in the Hall during the day.

At twelve o'clock the doors of the Hall were thrown open, when the rush to gain admittance was tremendous, and the heat in a few minutes was so oppressive, that numbers were about to get out, some windows being broken to admit air. Reporters were excluded, and about two hundred students and their friends were unable to obtain admission. They therefore contented themselves with echoing the cheering and hissing they heard within. The uproar, in fact, was tremendous. Cries of "Poll! Poll!"—"Adjourn to the Theatre," were kept up incessantly. After the Vice-Chancellor had stated the object of the meeting, Dr. Marsham, Master of Merton College, proposed Mr. Peel for re-election. He had twelve years since a similar honour; and in coming forward to do so now he felt cheered and supported by the recollection that he had to plead twelve years of meritorious services on behalf of that right hon. gentleman, who combined within himself the qualifications of a refined scholar and a tried and effective representative. He did not hesitate to say that he had always been, and still continued, a decided opponent to all further concessions to the Roman Catholics, no matter what might be the securities they had to offer. (*Why then support Peel.*) He was ready to admit that he knew the intriguing disposition of the Church of Rome; that he feared its slavery; but the question of excluding so large a portion of his Majesty's subjects appeared to be one of great difficulty. It was his decided conviction that his Majesty's Ministers had never taken such a step as was now proposed to be introduced, without a conscientious feeling that they had just grounds to go upon. Believing that to be the case, he considered Mr. Peel to be still upon his trial; and so believing, he could not consent to pronounce an opinion against the course he had recently taken, inasmuch as he considered that he had not yet been fairly heard. If he saw that Mr. Peel did not fully redeem the pledge he gave on a former occasion, that he would satisfy the University by making out a sufficient case to prove the pressing, necessity of his change of conduct upon this question, and if he did no further prove his sincerity by proving ample State, in the event of the proposed measures being ca[illegible] (Dr. Marsham) would take the first opportunity of opposing his election on a future occasion. [The speaker was so repeatedly interrupted by the crowding which prevailed, the comments of the auditors, and expressions of disapprobation which elicited applause from the other side, that he could only be heard at intervals.]

Dr. Ingram Master of Trinity, then rose to nominate Sir Robert Inglis. He made but very few observations, and the cries of "Poll, poll," and the confusion, were so great, that very few heard any thing he said.

At six o'clock the poll closed for the day, when the numbers were—For Sir Robert H. Inglis, 311; the Right Honourable Robert Peel, 268—Majority first day, 43.

Second Day, Friday.—The preponderance of votes against Mr. Peel has been so great today, that his friends almost despair of success. One-half the number of voters have now polled, and Sir Robert Inglis has a majority of 126. The rush at the opening of the Convocation-hall was by no means so great as yesterday nor was the conduct of the respective parties marked by the same clamour and violence.

At nine o'clock precisely, the Vice-Chancellor proceeded to take the poll. It would seem, judging from the votes already given, that Sir Robert Inglis has a majority of those on the spot, as well as of the remote country voters—of the steady old Tory families, and the clergy of advanced years; but the London voters, principally consisting of members of Parliament, and of the learned professions, decidedly preponderate in favour of Mr. Peel. Lord Granville Somerset, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. Wilmott Horton, Mr. Jephson, and several other members of Parliament, as also Lord Greville's political connexions, polled to-day for Mr. Peel. Several of the friends of Sir Robert Inglis have come from remote parts of Scotland and Wales; and unless extraordinary exertions be made to-morrow (Saturday), the country voters will certainly throw out Mr. Peel.

State of the poll at the close on Friday, a[illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible] Mr. Peel [illegible]

[illegible] Bi[illegible] Th[illegible] his [illegible] paid [illegible] that t[illegible] polis re[illegible] be applied [illegible] oblige them [illegible]

Messrs. Ren[illegible] day another me[illegible] the Commissione[illegible] Upwards of one[illegible] without any ren[illegible] proved was 1,20[illegible] were proved again[illegible] Stephenson, consi[illegible] bills, for small am[illegible] son surrendered him[illegible] delivered up the ke[illegible] Henry Stephenson, [illegible] had been engaged in th[illegible] Co. as clerk; there we[illegible] had been engaged in ban[illegible] identified him as a partner [illegible] meeting than adjourned.

We have strong grounds for b[illegible] M'Cleiland has no intention whate[illegible] this and the public Journals; of ret[illegible] *tin Freeman's Journal.*

A morning contemporary has it [illegible] O'Connell must lose a sum of not less th[illegible] thousand pounds, directly and indirectly, [illegible] visit to London. We are not much disposed o[illegible] selves to credit men who consecrate the nobler quarry of their talents and virtues to country, for mere pecuniary sacrifice; but we know, from several respectable solicitors, that on Friday and Saturday last Mr. O'Connell (pence-mongering though Cobbett would represent him) refused fees, and no single one exceeding four guineas, to the amount of one hundred pounds and upwards.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

Dissolution of the Catholic Association.—At the meeting of the Association on Tuesday, Mr. O'Connell said, "I mean to close my present observation by a notice, which I trust I shall be permitted to move on Thursday, as I shall have to leave this on Friday for England. The motion of which I shall give notice is, that the Catholic Association is completely and for ever dissolved, by a Bill being passed for a complete and unqualified Emancipation hear and cheers]. I would not call any measure Emancipation which was carried on in a spirit of trafficking or exchanging one kind of slavery for another [hear, hear!]. I have heard, and am delighted to mention the circumstance, that that which determined the Ministry upon carrying the question of Emancipation, was the late meeting at the Rotunda [hear! and cheers]. I proclaim it here to all Ireland, that the Emancipation which we, for nine and twenty years, have been struggling for—ever since the Union—is about to be received, thank God, from the disinterested, honest, and good exertions of our Protestant fellow countrymen" [cheers]. And again, "Let tranquillity be established amongst the people—let an absence from crime—an absence from secret societies and illegal oaths—mark their conduct; let the Catholic Rent be poured into the national treasury, and thus let the people show to the colleagues of the Duke of Wellington how great is their anxiety to see the cause of Emancipation triumph [hear, hear and loud cheers]. We require no superiority over our Protestant fellow-countrymen. All we require is, that peace may become permanent, and tranquillity established in the country—that Protestants and Catholics may live together as fellow christians and brothers" [hear! and cheers]. We have not space to give more of the Learned Gentleman's speech.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday a man, named John Stroud, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for having sold off his property and expended the produce, instead of paying his creditors any portion of their demands.

The Protector, surveying vessel, has been paid off at Deptford, and re-commissioned by Captain Hewitt.

Fire.—About nine o'clock on Sunday morning an alarming fire broke out in the house of Sir Charles Burrell, Bart., No. 5, Richmond-terrace, Parliament street, and which at first threatened destruction to the whole building. It appears that the adjoining house No. 4 in the occupation of Mr. Huskisson, is heated by flues, one of which runs along the party wall between the two houses, and by some accident set fire to some dry joints in the wall, and the flames burst into Sir Charles's drawing-room. Mr. Huskisson's house also took fire. The engines were speedily upon the spot, and the flames were soon extinguished. Some of Mr. Huskisson's beautiful furniture and valuable paintings were destroyed.

A circumstance of a very mysterious nature occurred a short time ago at the Broomielaw. The smack Sophia, of Bristol, Henry Simpson, master, arrived there on the 12th ult. from Londonderry, with a cargo of sals. On the 21st, Simpson was not in the vessel the most of the day but in the evening he returned, and was lighted on board by one of the quay watchmen; at which time he had 27*l.* in his possession, which he had procured during the day for freights. The Mate states that the Captain retired to bed very soon after he came on board; but in the morning, when that individual wakened, he remarked to the Captain that it was a very cold morning. No reply being given to his remark, he became suspicious that all was not right, and immediately sprung out of bed, when, to his surprise, he discovered that the Captain had risen and left the vessel. His trunk was found open; it contained the papers belonging to the vessel, but there were no clothes in it. It is considered not a little remarkable, that none of the watchmen who promenade the quay during the night saw him depart [illegible], although the most strict search has since been instituted, he can be heard of no where. He is represented to have been a most respectable individual.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

THOMAS RIGBY, PRINTER.